Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

No. 16,086 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARGENTINA EXPLAINS REASON FOR BACKING NEW BOLIVIA REGIME

Asserts Government Fulfils Requisite of Maintaining Public Peace

RESPECTS EXISTING PACTS

Uruguayan Foreign Head Blasted—U.S. Branded for Interference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—In connection with the new Government of Bolivia, the United States has brought extreme pressure to bear on the Pan-American countries and, under the handy title of Pan-Americanism, has stubbornly refused to recognize Bolivia. However, Argentina, yesterday, extended official recognition to the Bolivian Government. At the same time, she fully explained the legal justification of her action, reports reaching here disclosed.

The Argentine announcement in gist follows:

"It is recalled that Thomas Jefferson, the second President of the United States, gave orders to the then Minister to Paris to the effect that, 'In recognizing a new government, the foremost consideration must embody the desires of its people.' The essence of these words have since formed the foundation of international law and custom.

"Likewise, in the recognition of the Bolivian Government, the question narrows down to whether the new Government can maintain public peace, whether it can hold the trust of its people, and whether it will respect all its existing treaties and obligations.

"We find that the new Bolivian Government fully meets these requirements, and consequently, we believe it only a matter of course that, based on the principle of mutual respect among nations, the new Government be duly recognized.

"To question the constitutional legality of the new government means the denial of the rights of that country's people to choose its own form of government."

Guani Said Anti-Bolivian

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The officials of the new Bolivian Government are said to be extremely angry at Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, chairman of the recent meeting of the Pan-American Defense Committee that passed a resolution for joint action by all nations on the American continent concerning new governments.

The Counselor of the Bolivian Legation at Uruguay made the following statement to the press today.

"Uruguayan Foreign Minister Guani is an enemy of Bolivia. We are not at all surprised at his recent action as it is only a repetition of his enmity shown in connection with the Gran Chaco incident in the past."

Concerning the question of recognizing the new Bolivian Government, the Washington correspondent of the United Press reported as follows:

"A preliminary agreement was reached among the 19 Republics respecting the new government of Bolivia. This agreement is unfavorable to the new government. Though two weeks have already passed since the establishment of the new government, not a single country has yet recognized it."

Ironical Development

Yet, it is ironical that on the same day, the Argentine Government formally recognized the new Government of Bolivia. It is also reported that the Chilean Government has rejected the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Defense Committee. The Government of Equador was forced by U.S. pressure to cancel its recognition of the new Government.

With such a strained international situation in the American continent respecting the recognition of the new Bolivian Government, much attention is being paid to the coming meeting of the Pan-American Defense Committee to be held at Montevideo.

However, as the United States depends on Bolivia for its supply of tin, she cannot openly take a strong attitude against the new Government. The United States Government is only bringing pressure on

(Continued on Page 3)

Axis Holding Trump Cards in War, Avers Goebbels to Nippon Scribes

Reich Propaganda Minister Gives Special New Year Message to People of Japan—Anti-Axis Invasion Will Be Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, gave a special interview to Japanese correspondents at the Propaganda Ministry yesterday noon, at which he delivered a New Year message to the people of Japan.

Early yesterday morning, Berlin had been raided by anti-Axis air units, and thus the city is still filled with smoke. Being responsible for the defense of the capital, Dr. Goebbels had been extremely busy ever since dawn, but despite the heavy pressure of important affairs, he made time to hold the interview with Japanese newspapermen.

His New Year message to the people of Japan is substantially as follows:

"In welcoming the New Year, I wish to address the people of Japan and, especially, the brave Japanese officers and men, for whom I entertain profound respect, as a representative of the entire people of Germany. War is unavoidable just like sickness. When the sickness worsens, it is decided whether the patient will live or die; likewise, the way to victory in a war is found after overcoming its crisis.

"To surmount the crisis in sickness the vital strength of the patient is an important factor; in war, the people's spiritual power controls its outcome. You have personally witnessed the spiritual strength of the German people. It is not necessary for me to explain here.

Vast Areas Gained

"Both Japan and Germany gained vast territories at the beginning of the war, and thus acquired the prerequisite necessary for its execution. Before the war, both countries were confined within very narrow limits. To win the war, we had to expand our territories at one stroke. Therefore, even though it is necessary to retreat more or less in some localities in those vast territories, that does not minimize the chance for final victory.

"It is childish for the enemy to make a fuss as though victory was already won just because they make some advances. Anti-Axis forces have appointed the Commander-in-Chief for their European invasion, and held many conferences. The Japanese and Germans will speak of victory only when the war outcome has been decided by facts.

"The Fuehrer's declaration to the German people on New Year is the word of a leader who has absolute confidence. Axis forces possess many trump cards yet. It cannot be said here whether they will be in the form of retaliation attacks, intensified submarine warfare, annihilation of enemy landing forces, or other operations.

"If the people of Japan and Germany remain calm and composed to meet the war crisis, and once that crisis is conquered, final victory will be unquestionably ours. It is not known how long this war will continue, but we will fight to the finish, as such a good opportunity will never come in several hundred years."

After the end of his message, Dr. Goebbels allowed Japanese correspondents to ask him questions. The principal questions and his answers were as follows:

Question: The Fuehrer and other German leaders said that this year is the year of decisive war. What does that mean?

Answer: Whether or not the decisive war will be fought this year depends entirely on the attitude of the anti-Axis forces. If the enemy carries out a large scale landing operation on Europe, we will surely smash them. The German Army is fully prepared today or three months later with sufficient military strength and equipment to defeat the enemy attempts. Once the anti-Axis forces fail in the attempt to make a landing operation on Europe, it will be impossible for them to make another trial. As it is likely that anti-Axis forces will shortly attempt a landing operation, the decisive battle will begin.

Question: The people of Japan expect much from the retaliation attack by German forces. What is your view?

Retaliation Coming Soon

Answer: The German people are expecting much from it just as the people of Japan are. As it is an important military matter, I cannot say definitely, but the German

(Continued on Page 3)

SHONAN FILIPINOS GET BOOKS ON P.I. AFFAIRS

Donated by Government Officials of Manila to Boost Study of Tagalog

Domei

SHONAN, January 5.—Useful books and magazines on Philippines' affairs, which were given by leading Filipino Government officials, including Claro M. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were handed over to the local Filipino Community recently by Ishak Bin Muhammad, who stopped at Manila en route home from Toky where he attended the Greater East Asiatic Press Conference.

The presentation ceremony was held at the head office of the Malai Press Association and was attended by a group of leading Filipinos.

P. G. Peralt, leader of the Filipino community, in acknowledging the gifts, declared, "Books and magazines written in the Tagalog language will be very useful to our instructors when the Tagalog language class for Filipino children opens next week."

Following the ceremony, general discussions on conditions prevailing in present-day Manila were held between Mr. Ishak and representatives of the Filipino community.

ARNOLD SEES DIFFICULTIES

Admits Supplying Goods to Chiang And U.S. Air Force Hard

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The most difficult problem for the United States air force is the supplying of war materials to Chungking forces and the United States 14th Air Corps stationed in China, declared General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, according to Washington reports.

"The supplying of goods to the Chungking and the United States forces in China is made by air at present. It will be continued as far as the productive capacity in the United States permits and until the land forces open up a supply route to Chungking," he further said.

162 REICH SAILORS HELD BY GOVERNMENT OF EIRE

Saved in Bay of Biscay by Irish Ship; Germany Asking For Release

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The Government of Eire has arrested the 162 German sailors who landed at Gueenstown, Eire, after having been saved by an Irish steamship in the Bay of Biscay according to London reports.

The German Minister to Dublin has demanded of Premier Eamon de Valera that those sailors be returned to Germany, but it is reported that the Government of Eire is maintaining the stand that when those dressed in the uniform of a belligerent nation land in the country during the war, they should be placed under arrest. Previously, when British pilots made a forced landing in Eire, they were arrested.

YANKEE SHIPS FALL APART

Liberty Type Craft Proves Useless As Transports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Several Liberty type ships, recently reconstructed in America for transport use have broken into two during their voyages, because of poor construction, and consequently, a member of the Truman Committee has insisted that the reconstruction of Liberty type ships into transports be instantly stopped, according to Washington reports.

Reich Blow Due, Says Cripps

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, warned the public in a speech before workers that they should be prepared in the coming months for the heaviest German blow, according to a London dispatch. Cripps predicted that the year 1944 would be a most strenuous period for both the fighting and the working front.

AIR RAID EXCHANGES HIGHLIGHT WARFARE ON EUROPEAN FRONT

Germans Bag 15 Planes; Luftwaffe Blasts Enemy Positions At Venafro

LONDON IS ALSO BLASTED

U-Boats Claim 6 More Destroyers in Raids on Foe's Escorts in Altantic

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Despite bad weather conditions on the European continent air activities continued on Monday.

A Berlin announcement said that 15 anti-Axis planes, mostly fighters and bombers, were shot down while attacking individual targets over France and the Mediterranean area.

It was also reported that German planes attacked anti-Axis positions at Venafro in the southern area of the Italian Front.

Luftwaffe Raids Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—The British Air Ministry announced today that German air forces raided London and cities on the southeast coast of England last night, causing damages and casualties, according to London reports.

Raiders Lose 20 Planes

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The Headquarters of the American Eighth Air Corps announced today that of the bomber plane units that raided Northwest Germany last night, 18 bomber planes and two fighter planes had not yet returned, according to London reports. The destination of the raid was not disclosed, but it is said to have been the longest distance raid ever attempted.

Kiel Suffers in Raid

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—A formation of United States four motored heavy bomber planes raided the port of Kiel at noon, today, and dropped many incendiary bombs which destroyed residences and university buildings. The historic castle at Kiel was also destroyed. German anti-aircraft artillery instantly opened fire and shot down 18 bombers and several fighter planes of the invading forces.

Enemy Planes Hit Split

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—Anti-Axis air forces raided the port of Split on the Adriatic Sea yesterday but failed to cause any damage to military establishments. Churches were hit and casualties caused among citizens, according to a dispatch from Agram.

Sofia Is Unharmed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—Anti-Axis planes appeared over the city of Sofia at noon today but did not

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 5, 1944

Out of Step

TOKYO SHIMBUN—This is a year in which, according to the Anglo-American camp, a general counter-offensive is to be launched against the Axis. In fact, the United States and Britain may be regarded as being confronted with a situation in which they cannot help conducting such an operation. The general counter-offensive in Europe is dictated by the Soviet Union. Bound by a promise made to Premier Josef Stalin at the Teheran Conference, they are, this time in no position to evade the issue.

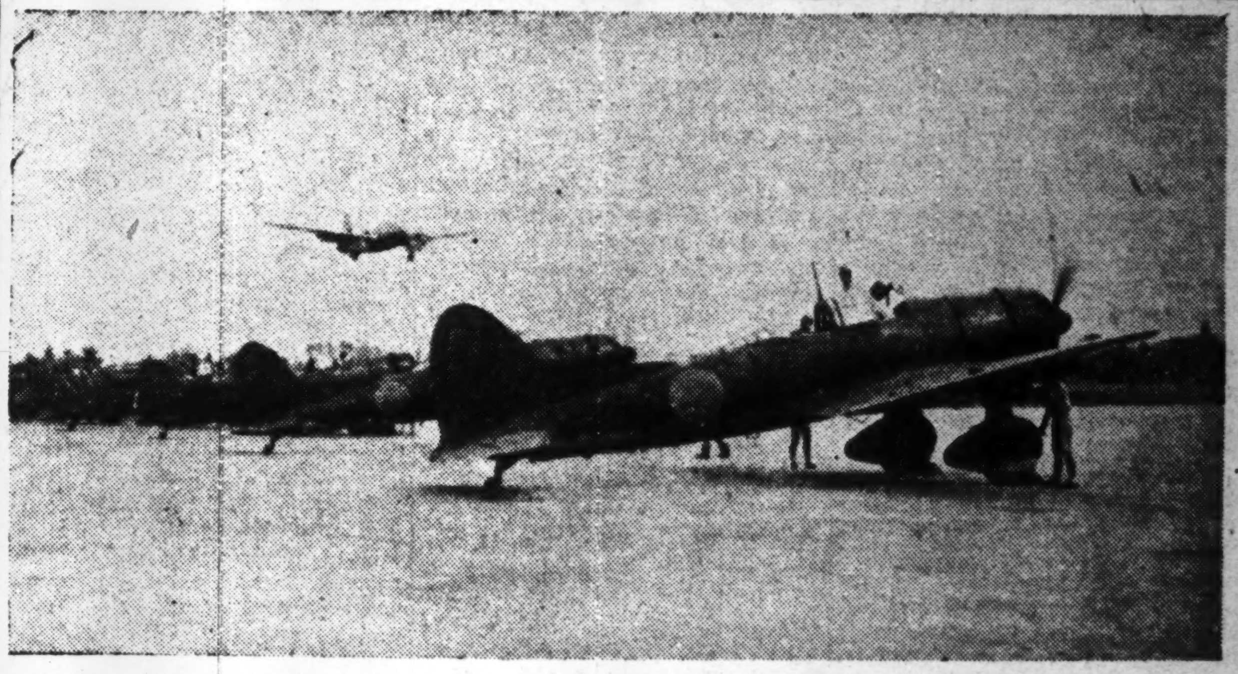
The steady and solid work of construction in Greater East Asia is demonstrating to the anti-Axis Powers that time really is on Japan's side. The anxiety caused by this factor is driving them to exasperation and desperation. Thus they are undoubtedly preparing to make a determined general counter-attack on all fronts. But the Axis nations are all prepared to receive them.

What strikes us, however, is the fact that the United States and Britain at this important moment are finding themselves out of step with each other. It is the greatest source of embarrassment to the enemy camp that they must fight in two distinctly separate directions, east and west, against two of the greatest Powers in the world. Last year the crafty British succeeded in making the anti-Axis camp concentrate on the European front. But public opinion in the United States now is decidedly for a showdown in the Pacific, whatever the situation in Europe.

The circumstances in East Asia are daily growing unfavorable to the United States. The presidential elections now at hand are driving President Roosevelt almost insane with impatience for a spectacular feat in the Pacific. The Cairo Conference and other gestures have been primarily aimed at the coming elections. But Britain is resolved to use the fighting strength of the United States principally in Europe. General Dwight Eisenhower was appointed commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis invasion forces in Europe at the end of last year presumably because Britain was anxious to restrain the tendency in America to attach more importance to the Pacific than Europe.

Other indications point to a strategic gap between the United States and Britain which cannot be bridged so easily.

Sea Eagles Depart for Battle



With motors and fighting equipment checked, the sturdy warriors on board grimly determined and eager for the fray, a squadron of fighter planes of the Imperial Navy hop-off one-by-one into the blue skies of the South Pacific, bound for decisive action against the enemy forces.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

DRIVE ON CHANGTEH ANNIHILATED ENEMY

Foe's Sixth and Ninth War Zones Wiped Out, Statement By Army Shows

Domei

HANKOW, January 3.—The recent Changteh Annihilative Operations were truly operations of lightning annihilation and the campaign formed a continuous string of brilliant Japanese victories, it is made clear in a recent statement issued by the Chief of Staff of the Japanese Forces who took part in the battle.

The operational aim, the statement disclosed, lay in crushing completely the enemy's sixth and ninth war zones and in wiping out the enemy's military bases in and around Changteh.

Having attained their objective to the fullest degree, the Japanese Forces returned to their original positions on December 25, without having been interfered in the slightest by any enemy action, the statement also revealed.

The statement follows:

10 Armies Annihilated

"The recent two month-long Changteh Annihilative Operations scored the magnificent battle results of annihilating 10 armies (28 divisions) of the enemy's sixth and ninth war zones besides completely wiping out the military facilities of the Chiang's forces in and around Changteh, the core of the enemy's sixth war zone. The significance of the recent operations lay strategically in the complete destruction of enemy fighting power and the wiping out of the enemy military bases in the Changteh area. The objective was not in the occupation of Changteh itself.

"The sixth and ninth war zones have now not only lost all of the mobile army corps directly under Chiang which were kept carefully in the rear but have had completely

(Continued on Page 3)

All Officers Missing In Mysterious Blast Aboard U.S.S. Turner

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The United States navy announced that the destroyer which sank yesterday in the icy waters of lower New York Bay, following an explosion, was the U.S.S. Turner. Explanation as to the cause of the explosion was still withheld but the announcement said that 163 men had been rescued, of whom, 108 were injured. Meanwhile, the rescued seamen said that the blast had apparently killed all the officers on board.

ISE GRAND SHRINES IS VISITED BY TOJO

General Tojo Due Back In Tokyo Today

In view of the vital significance of 1944—the year of decisive warfare—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister and Minister of Munitions, left Tokyo early yesterday morning to offer his prayers at the Grand Shrines of Ise for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo today.

The Japanese nationals, on their part are united firmly in their determination to give their all for the attainment of complete victory over America and Britain.

COUNCILOR INO DIES; HELD MANCHOU POST

Passes Away in Hsinking Residence

Domei

HSINKING, January 4.—Eiichi Ino, State Councilor, passed away at 8:43 p.m. yesterday at his residence here at the age of 60, due to acute Brights' disease.

Entering the service of the Manchoukuo Government in 1935, Mr. Ino later became President of the Supreme Court and was appointed State Councilor in May 1942.

The funeral service for the late Mr. Ino will be held on January 7.

Domei

HSINKING, January 4.—Upon being notified that Eiichi Ino, State Councilor, was critically ill, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo yesterday evening dispatched for the second time an Imperial proxy to Mr. Ino's residence. Imperial wine and monetary gift were presented by His Imperial Majesty.

Earlier the same day, His Imperial Majesty sent an Imperial proxy to inquire about Ino's condition.

LABOR LACK HITS AUSSIES

Army Has to Supply Men for Food Production

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Increasing labor shortage has forced the Australian Government to draw men from the Army for the task of food production it is reported. In this connection, General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Land Forces in Southwestern Pacific, remarked as follows:

"For supplying labor for food production, the army gave 3,000 men in the past three months, and 2,000 more will be given soon. The need for more men will be met by the Army in the next ten months."

SOVIET ARMY NEARS POLISH BORDER LINE

Moscow's Intention Mooted—America Worried as War Aims Are Menaced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Reports that the Soviet army is nearing the pre-war Polish border are causing considerable anxiety in the United States regarding the Soviet policy toward Poland, according to dispatches received here.

William Philip Simms, columnist for the Scripps-Howard chain, typicall wrote, "Everyone is waiting to see whether the Soviet forces will cross the border as friend or foe and what, if anything, Washington and London will do about it."

Simms urged that the United States and Britain make clear to Moscow that any violation of the Atlantic Charter will doom post-war collaboration. Declaring that America will never consent to become a member of a "society of nations built on injustice" and that the Senate will not ratify a treaty calling for the use of American soldiers to help hold down peoples or frontiers in violation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"What happens when the Red Army crosses into Poland, therefore, will have epochal importance," he wrote, and will make or mar the chances of lasting peace.

Frank Waldrop, writing in the Washington Times Herald urged that the Americans should find out, "the real facts of the meeting at Teheran" and get the answer to the test question as to how much good faith the Soviet Union means to show toward Poland.

War Aims Menaced

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Soviet insistence on the annexation of the former territories of Poland during the Teheran Conference and subsequent substantiation of her claim by positive military pressure along the Polish border have gravely affected the anti-Axis war aims, according to reports reaching here which describe the Anglo-American anguish over the critical situation.

During the Teheran Conference, it is said, the Soviet-Polish problem proved a subject for heated discussion with Premier Stalin stubbornly insisting on the annexation of the former territories of Poland. Subsequently, the Premier of Polish refugee government went to Washington and demanded the mediation of President Roosevelt in the problem.

Concerning this ticklish question, a newspaper of the refugee government of Poland in today's editorial especially pointed out the seriousness of the problem, according to a London dispatch.

The paper declared that the Soviet armies have moved up to within 10 miles of the Polish border. Within this 10 mile space lies the most grave political and moral danger which has confronted the anti-Axis camp since the beginning of the war, the paper stressed.

"Even among laymen in London and New York," the paper continued, "opinions are being exchanged as to whether the Soviet move against Poland signifies the former's intention to emancipate the nation or whether it implies invasion."

In conclusion, the article expressed the demand that before the Soviet

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY FLIERS POUND LANDED ENEMY UNIT ON NEW GUINEA ISLE

Division in Cape Gumbi Area Being Daily Attacked by Nippon Air Force

ENEMY DEAD TOTAL 16,000

New Britain Also Arena of Furious Clashes With Invader Forces

Imperial Army Air Units are daily dealing fatal blows to the enemy units which landed near Cape Gumbi, New Guinea Island, early on the morning of January 2, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday. It also revealed that the enemy strength is a little less than one division strong.

The communique also added that Japanese Units which have concentrated their forces in the area northwest of Kalasa, in the vicinity of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, are adjusting their position for crushing the enemy's persistent advance. Since the latter part of September of last year up to the present, the enemy have suffered huge casualties of about 16,000 men, while the killed and wounded on our side are approximately 3,000.

Moreover, the communique declared that Japanese Units in the neighboring areas of Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester in New Britain Island are stubbornly engaged in furious battles with the enemy of a little over one division strong which have landed near the aforementioned sectors.

The announcement follows:

"(1) A little less than one enemy division strong landed near Cape Gumbi, New Guinea Island, (82 kilometers eastsoutheast of Madang) early on the morning of January 2. Imperial Army Air Units ever since then have been attacking the above enemy daily.

"(2) Our Units, which have been strenuously fighting in the northern sector of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, have gradually concentrated their forces in the area northwest of Kalasa, (56 kilometers northwest of Finschhafen) for crushing the enemy's persistent advance and are now adjusting their positions.

"The losses dealt to the enemy since the latter part of September of last year up to the present are about 16,000 men, while the killed and wounded on our side are about 3,000 men.

"(3) Our Units in and around Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester, in the western part of New Britain Island, are continuously putting up stubborn attacks against enemy forces, numbering a little over one division strong that have landed in the vicinity of the aforementioned sectors."

Air Control Is Vital

The offensive and defensive battles centering around New Guinea and New Britain Islands have entered an important stage with the New Year. In New Guinea area, about one division of enemy forces landed early on the morning of January 2, while enemy units in the area north of Finschhafen have commenced offensive operations against Nanda district.

On New Britain Island, the enemy forces that landed on Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester have also commenced counter-offensive operations. Thus, the control of the air over Dampier Strait is now in the hands of the enemy, and the battle situation has become extremely complicated.

It is needless to say that without supremacy in the air, it is extremely difficult to gain control of the land and the sea. Both New Guinea and New Britain Islands are covered with dense jungles and are mountainous, and thus, the offensive and defensive battles there must be mainly fought in the air and on the sea. The outcome of the battles in this region, therefore, hinges on the result of air fighting.

Enemy units landed on Gumbi, 82 kilometers southeast of Madang, New Guinea, at 6 a.m. of January 2 and the same afternoon the Japanese Forces attacked the enemy landed units in the neighborhood of Gumbi as well as small-sized transports, after fighting and repulsing more than 10-odd enemy fighter planes. In this encounter, the Japanese shot down four enemy fighter planes (one of them uncertain), and set ablaze

(Continued on Page 2)

MERCY SHIP SINKING SEEN WANTON BLOW

Outrageous Raid on Buenos Aires Maru Vividly Bared by Japanese Scribe

(Continued from Yesterday)

The first group of the rescued soldiers was admitted to a hospital at Rabaul on the night of December 3.

The writer of this dispatch visited the hospital on the morning of the 4th and inquired after the health of Major Ooka, Captain Komori, Lieutenant Shimizu, Lieutenant Osato, Lieutenant Sunawara, and Lieutenant Kamada.

These officers were so high-spirited that it was difficult to believe that they had been adrift on the sea for six days with almost nothing to eat.

Their description of the circumstances of the sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru follows:

"There is no doubt that they attacked the Buenos Aires Maru, fully aware of the fact that it was a hospital ship. The hull was painted white, with a line of green round it. The ship displayed an insignia of the Red Cross, which was so big, having been made bigger each time it was attacked, that it was visible from every direction.

"It is not correct to say that the enemy had gone mad due to their repeated defeats. To say so is to cover their acts. They never are out of their senses. In attacking the hospital ship they just showed themselves the devils that they are, bent on destroying every Japanese whether he be wounded or otherwise. After they sank the hospital ship, they came flying to us three times, and after having ascertained that there was no more of the ship, they machine-gunned the wounded soldiers adrift in the more than 10 life-boats which they had boarded. The raiders were brutal beyond description.

Attack Was Deliberate

"The nature of the life-boats was unmistakable, as one of them bore an insignia of the Red Cross made of a red loin cloth belonging to Lieutenant Hirata. On the sides of the boats the marks of the Red Cross were painted white. Moreover, the attacks were made at so low an altitude that we could see distinctly the mark of a skull on the wings of their machine and the faces of the occupants. It is unthinkable that we wounded soldiers in white with insignias of the Red Cross on our boats, could not have been invisible to them. They machine-gunned us in full knowledge of our status. We never can let this outrageous act go unchallenged. We are bound to retaliate against America and Britain, the enemies of humanity."

There was a pause. The officers, trembling, were in tears.

"The nurses who were with us worked heroically," the officers resumed. "They saw that the last of us wounded soldiers, were in the boats. Then they jumped into the sea, as there were no boats for them. They remained in the water mingled with heavy oil for nearly two hours before they could gain hold of life-buoys. When they were taken on board the boats they were all ill, having drunk the oily water. Yet, they heroically attended to the wounded soldiers, pouring sea water on the heads of those who had grown feverish, and looking after others who had been wounded by bullets from the machine-guns of the enemy. They did their work remarkably well and we are thankful to them."

I also visited Miss Masu Kimura and eight other members of the medical relief corps who had arrived early. They were wearing clothes borrowed from other members of the corps, their own clothes having been ruined due to the heavy oil in which they had floated before accommodation could be found for them in the life-boats. There still was excitement on their faces.

Nurse Describes Sinking

Their story of the sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru as told to me follows:

"The ship received a big shock shortly after 8 a.m. on November 27. According to members of the crew the fourth and fifth holds had been hit by bombs. We made ready, and at the order of the chief nurse saw to it that the wounded soldiers had boarded the life-boats. The stern of the ship began to sink. We went about our work as though we were in a dream. We found that there were no boats for us. There was heavy oil covering the water around the ship. We saw that all others had left the ship, and the chief nurse jumped into the sea. We followed. We feared nothing. For about two hours we floated amid the heavy oil. Later, life-buoys came floating toward us, and we clutched at them. We got some of the more seriously wounded to take hold of life-buoys by leading them by means of towels tied to their hands. About noon, we got near to the boats and were saved. Once on board, we suffered from nausea, and were looked after by the wounded soldiers whom it was our duty to attend.

"An enemy plane appeared about 3 p.m. on December 1. It circled over us and descending to a low altitude began to fire a machine-gun on us. We crouched for protection. We were so frightened. Fortunately, a thunder storm came on, and the enemy plane flew away. We and the wounded soldiers agreed that it was by grace of heaven. If it had not been for the storm, every one of the wounded soldiers might have been killed.

"The next day, we resolved to die by our own hands if the enemy attacked us again. About noon, we were rescued by a submarine-chaser which was escorting a group of transports.

"We had been adrift on the sea for six days. The hardest thing we experienced while we were floating on the sea was the thirst. We were not allowed more than one third of a flask of water a day. How we welcomed a squall. We soaked our towels with rain water and sipped them. In the night we felt unbearably cold in our water-soaked clothes and huddled together to keep warm. We were weak, and the thought was painful to us. We could not attend properly to the wounded soldiers."

Correction

In the second paragraph of the Imperial Headquarters story appearing in the Morning Edition of the Nippon Times on January 5, it was erroneously stated that the Japanese losses were 97 planes. The correct number, as officially announced, was 92 planes.

Award System for Azad Hind Fighters Set; To Go Into Effect After Freedom Battle

Domei

SHONAN, January 4.—A concrete system for the awarding of meritorious decorations and compensation annuities to the soldiers of the National Army after the conclusion of the coming war of independence was decided upon at the first meeting of the Provisional Government of Free India this year.

The system, as announced, follows:

Decorations:

After the war, all surviving soldiers will be granted independence awards. Soldiers killed in action will be granted heroism awards. For the officers, the three medals of "Lion of India," "Distinguished Hero," and 'Battlefield Leader" will be awarded according to their degree of distinguished service. Those decorated with the "Lion of India" will be awarded an annuity of 500 rupees, and those with the "Distinguished Hero" medal an annuity of 250 rupees.

Compensation annuities:

Compensation will be granted to the bereaved families of soldiers who died of illness on the battlefield. Wounded soldiers are eligible for annuities, and will be granted priority consideration for Government positions. Common soldiers in certain cases will be given cash awards of 1,000 rupees or 500 rupees. In special cases, they will be awarded land valued at 500 rupees.

Those eligible for receiving the bereaved family annuities include the wives, unmarried daughters (up to 21 years old), some of minority age (up to 21 years old), dependent parents, and unmarried sisters (up to 21 years old).

Army Fliers Pound Landed Enemy Unit On New Guinea Isle

(Continued from Page 1)

one small transport, while inflicting heavy damages on enemy troops which were in the process of landing.

In this battle, the loss on the Japanese side was four planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

In the same evening the Japanese Forces again attacked the enemy position in the neighborhood of Gumbi, and in the face of enemy machine-gun and anti-aircraft fires, attacked enemy landing barges and troops, sinking and setting ablaze three enemy barges and destroying several enemy landing points. The attack is still being continued.

U.S. BOMBER UNIT HIT HARD

8th Air Corps Loses Over 1,000 Planes in 1943 Raids

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The heavy bomber unit of the Eighth Air Corps of the American army is said to have lost 1,000 bombers and 150 fighter planes in the 95 attacks launched during 1943, according to London dispatches. The losses during December alone amounted to 168 heavy bombers. Furthermore, in the nine raids attempted during November the number of lost totaled 93.

The American bomber unit reportedly participated in 10 large-scale raids during December last year and dropped 5,000 tons of bombs. On two of the aforementioned raids, 600 to 800 bombers took part, supported by practically the same number of fighter planes.

BULGARIA PICKS NEW ENVOY

Chomakov to Succeed Peyeff as Minister to Japan

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—The Bulgarian Government announced today that Minister Yanco Peyeff to Japan had been relieved of his post, and that Petrov Chomakov, former Minister to Rumania, had been appointed as his successor, according to reports from Sofia.

Air Raid Exchanges Highlight Warfare On European Front

(Continued from Page 1)

drop any bomb, according to a report from that city. Also, anti-Axis air units blindly bombed several places in Bulgaria, destroying schools and hospitals and causing some casualties among the citizens.

Pistoia Buildings Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—Anti-Axis air forces raiding Pistoia at the foot of the Apennine Mountains, damaged historic churches and caused some casualties among the people, according to a report from Rome.

Soviets Take Olavsk

LISBON, January 4.—In the Zhitomir area on the Eastern Front, Soviet forces continued attacks with strong forces, but suffered heavy losses as a result of tenacious resistance and powerful counter thrusts by German troops, according to a Berlin communique.

Meanwhile, Moscow reports stated that Soviet forces, under General Vatutin, captured the former frontier town of Olevsk and smashed their way across the pre-war Russian Polish border. There was, however, no confirmation from German sources.

A German communique said that U-boats, continuing their attacks on enemy escort forces in the Atlantic, sank six more destroyers.

21 Destroyers Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—In the past ten days, German submarine units have sunk 21 enemy destroyers in attacks on anti-Axis convoys, according to Captain Erich Hansen, DNB naval writer, who reported the details of the attacks as follows.

"The big results obtained in the recent attacks by German submarines on enemy convoys reveal that German submarines are concentrating their efforts on convoys and that they are gaining great results.

"There are two objectives in attacking the destroyers guarding transports. The first is to destroy the submarine's most dreaded enemy and, at the same time, to smash the task force employed against submarines. The second is to deprive the transports of their guard so that submarines can attack them without any danger.

"In attaining these two objectives, German submarines have gained glorious results in the past several weeks. The total tonnage of enemy transports sunk by German submarines during December is twice that in November. This has utterly smashed the enemy's attempt to make the public believe that the submarine menace is over.

"Since December 1, 24 enemy destroyers were sunk. The fighting strength of those destroyers equals that of 200 to 240 torpedo boats, and the equipment lost totals 140 12cm guns, several hundred three cm guns, 200 machines guns, and at least 1,200 depth charges. The total tonnage of anti-Axis destroyers sunk amounts to about 36,000 tons, and the crew members lost are estimated at about 4,000. It is to be noted that all these seamen were highly trained and experienced fighters. As destroyers carry torpedoes, shells for guns, depth charges, and other high explosives, the ships are blown to bits when hit in a vital spot and thus not a single man on board survives."

SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to Your Requirements in All Our Optical Work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Iiaya station
1, 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-5576

EAST ASIA MUSEUM PLANNED FOR TOKYO

Research Bodies to Be Sent Out to Gather Material; Is 3-Year Project

Plans for the construction of a Greater East Asia Museum are fast assuming concrete shape with the appointment of the Committee for the Construction of the Greater East Asia Museum. Up to the present, preparations had been under way through the joint efforts of the Museum Association, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Education Ministry and the various research organizations, but the opening of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations afforded an opportunity for stimulating the efforts for the realization of the project.

In order that Greater East Asia, based on the five principles of the Joint Declaration, may advance toward its destined grandeur and glory, it is vital that the people have a thorough understanding of the natural resources of East Asia as well as matters pertaining to the political, economic and cultural problems peculiar to each of the various peoples of the region. The existing museums, established for the chief purpose of display, do not fulfill to the fullest extent the mission of enlightenment, but the new museum will.

Although imperialistic ambitions formed the basic motive, the British have their British Museum on which have been lavished 300 years of painstaking endeavors. America did not grudge any money for the construction of her great museums. Therefore, under these circumstances it is necessary for us to build a Greater East Asia Museum which will be second to none in the world.

The first year's budget for the museum has been set at ¥6,000,000 and the work will be carried on for three years. The sites of the museums will be located in Tokyo and the neighboring suburbs. The newly organized committee will be headed by the Education Minister with 38 members comprised of some of the highest authorities in Japan. The offices of the committee will be located within the Education Ministry.

The Greater East Asia Museum, upon its completion, will have the threefold mission of displaying various types of national resources, of serving as an organ for specialized research work and as means of enlightenment for the general public. It will become the most correct and supreme authority for whatever concerns Greater East Asia.

Research bodies are scheduled to be dispatched to all parts of Greater East Asia, which, with the cooperation of the military forces stationed in the various regions, will collect material for the museum, and the material thus collected will be temporarily preserved in various scientific museums, natural resource investigation organizations, and other places pending the completion of the museum.

British to Set Up Legation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—The British Government announced today that the British Diplomatic Office in the Dominican Republic would be shortly given the status of a Legation, according to London reports.

Divorce Cases in U.S. Increase; New Record Established in Reno

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The divorce courts at Reno, Nevada, where the population makes its living largely from people of other States flocking there for divorces, set up a new record last year by granting no less than 5,846 divorces, which is about twice as many as the average in the past pre-war years, according to a dispatch from New York.

U.S. SETS UP TRADE OFFICE

New Organ to Control All Future Purchases of Foreign Goods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The United States Government has placed all future purchases of goods in foreign countries under the jurisdiction of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, according to Washington reports.

Formerly, this had been handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Most of the purchases by the United States Government in foreign countries are made in Central and South America.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The United States Department of Commerce announced the foreign trade figures for 1943 as follows, according to Washington reports.

Total exports from January to November, 1943, amounted to $11,414,170,000, or 59 per cent of the total for the corresponding period of the year before. The above amount includes shipments to anti-Axis nations under the Lend-Lease Act, but does not include shipments made to the United States forces stationed abroad.

Total imports from January to November, 1943, reached $3,084,000,000 or 22 per cent of the total for the same period in 1942.

Manila to Take Census

Domei

MANILA, January 5.—A census of the Filipino population in Manila will be taken, it has been decided. The pre-war population of Manila was 600,000, but the present population is said to have swollen to the enormous figure of 1,500,000. An accurate census will furnish the necessary statistics for effecting future rationing and for the realization of plans to disperse the city population.

Portugal Postpones Session

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The Speaker of the Portuguese National Assembly announced today that the opening of the Assembly will be postponed until February 13. Informed circles are observing that the move was for effecting a Cabinet reorganization shortly.

Roosevelt Still Sick

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—President Roosevelt, still confined to his bed with a cold, has cancelled all engagements, announced Stephen Early, the President's Secretary today, according to Washington reports.

MANCHOU OUTLINES RECLAMATION PLAN

2-Year Project Decided Along 2nd Sungari, East Liao Rivers to Up Farming

Domei

HSINKING, January 3.—With installation of the headquarters for increased agricultural production as well as through effective improvements in the administrative organs of the Manchoukuo Development Company, an epoch-making reclamation project will be translated into practice shortly.

To cope with the plan for the expansion of agricultural productivity in Manchoukuo, a two-year project will be shortly launched along the Second Sungari River, Kirin Province, and along the East Liao River, Ssuping Province. The headquarters for that purpose was established headed by Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council. Already along the East Liao River, winter campaign has been commenced through the unstinted efforts of Government officials as well as of civilians.

The Manchoukuo Development Company hoping to expand its activities improved the organizations of the head office in Hsinking and other offices in local districts. In order to carry out the reclamation project in practice, local organizations have been strengthened with the setting up of the Second Sungari Development Office in Chienkuochi, Kirin Province, the East Liao Development Office in Ssupingchih, Ssuping Province, and the Sankiang Development Office in Chiamussu thus amalgamating three branch offices hitherto existed in Sankiang Province.

As to the organization of the Manchoukuo Development Company, the Section for Increased Production was newly set up while the Munitions and Labor Sections were replaced by the Materials and Mobilization Sections respectively.

A great personnel reshuffle will be also conducted with the 330 employees given new posts. It is also expected that some hundred Japanese technicians will be shortly employed by the same Company.

Soviet Army Nears Polish Border Line

(Continued from Page 1)

armies push across this ten mile area, it is urgent that the anti-Axis camp obtain assurances from the Soviet Union that she will duly respect the unity of the anti-Axis camp and the rights of the various countries.

A late London report disclosed that the refugee government of Poland, upon receiving news of the Soviet move immediately called a cabinet meeting today and discussed plans for counter-measures. It is expected that they will make an official announcement shortly, the report disclosed.

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

Urges Revision of Treaty

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—In his two-hour address on the future financial policy of Egypt, delivered before the Egyptian Senate today, Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt urged the necessity of revising the British-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, according to Cairo reports.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

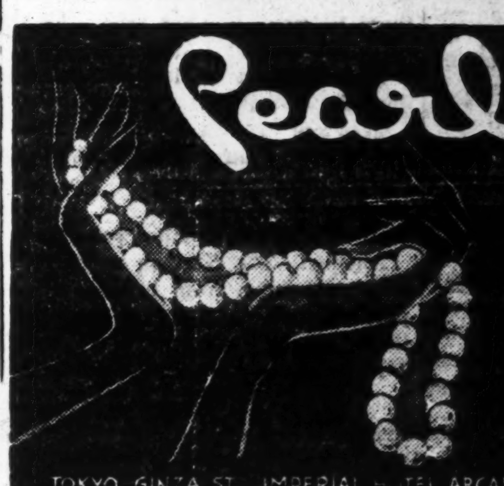
PRESIDENT:
E. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Ohmura
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia: Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma: Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai: Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra: Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa: Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplan & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pati, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo: Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines: Manila.
Europe & South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed: (Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

JAPANESE LANGUAGE
Class and individual instruction at all stages of advancement
WINTER TERM Opens January 10th
Registration Everyday 9—3
Special course for Foreign-born Japanese
YOKOHAMA BRANCH
Apply to the Tokyo main school
THE SCHOOL OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE & CULTURE
日語文化學校 芝區芝公園九號地三
3 of 9 Shiba Park Tel. Shiba (43) 3366



Pearls
Mikimoto Pearls & Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO GINZA ST. IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE KOBE MOTOMACHI

"Justice Is the Ideal Of Greater East Asia"

MAZDA BUILDING, SUKIYABASHI, TOKYO
TEL. GINZA (57) 1350, 5657
TOKYO NEW GRAND Restaurant

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY FREE FROM IMPURITIES

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL
"Yamanouchi"
Di Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hsinking

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

JAPAN IS ASSISTING IN REBUILDING CHINA

Reconstruction Minister Chen Outlines Plans Nation Is Undertaking Now

"The reconstruction of our country has suffered a long period of backwardness. After the outbreak of the China Affair, the work came to a standstill. Urban and suburban areas, alike, were badly in need of attention but conditions have vastly improved today," declared Chen Chun-pu, Minister of Reconstruction, of the National Government of China, in an article contributed to the China Leader of Shanghai.

"Since the return of the National Government to the capital, in 1941, the people under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei have recognized our country's sad plight and have exhibited their willingness to rebuild the nation with the friendly assistance of our friendly, ally, Japan," he added.

"With such encouraging signs, the task of reconstruction should make definite progress in all phases. It is only with unanimous help that the stabilization of the people's livelihood and the realization of national projects of reconstruction may come about.

Following is Minister Chen's statement:

After my investiture as head of the Ministry of Reconstruction, I realized that there were many matters which were in crying need of immediate attention. I dedicated myself to the work of the programs mapped out by the Ministry and decided to take up each project step-by-step according to their importance. It has been decided that the following matters require urgent attention:

I.—Water Conservancy:

China is essentially an agricultural country. Food is the outstanding factor in our program for increased production. The importance of water conservancy to farming may be realized if we liken it to the pulsing of the blood through the human body. It is an established fact that the Yangtze River and the Huai River are subject to periodical floods. To prevent such occurrences, steps should be taken to construct dykes and dams, and scientific drainage facilities should be introduced to avert these disasters. Farm production would rise in direct proportion to the amount of preventive measures utilized.

With a view to exploiting the full benefits to be derived from the country's water power, the Ministry of Reconstruction established a Water Conservancy Planning Committee, which outlined the following items, among other things, on their programs:

(1) The first stage of the work of dredging East Taihu
(2) The dredging of the Ishan Lake area
(3) The drainage and irrigation of the Fu Yung Wei area
(4) The completion of the Hua Yang Dam.

In the Second Plenary Session of the Committee, plans were drawn up for the raising of funds, the utilization of sound material and good labor, and the settling of land.

It is expected that the inspecting and surveying of Taihu and Ishan Lake area will be completed soon. The raising of funds will be accomplished in due time. It is estimated that by autumn of 1944, the benefits of the work in Taihu will bring results.

The authorities are looking forward to a rice crop of 60,000 piculs as compared to the 12,000 piculs of other harvests. The wheat crop should reach 40,000 piculs. Dredging activities in Fu Yung Wei and construction of the Hua Yang Dam will be started in the summer of 1944.

Water conservancy may be practiced in cities as well as in rural districts. The Ministry will leave no stone unturned in launching enterprises to take advantage of water resources in town and country.

II. Highways:

Because of the heavy expenses involved, highway construction faces difficult obstacles. For the present, it is our purpose to take measures for the preservation of the original facilities. Work has been started on the surveying of roads in the various provinces and municipalities. An estimate has also been made of maintenance costs. The appropriation of maintenance subsidies to the various local authorities has also received the proper consideration. Moreover, the Ministry has promulgated regulations concerning measures for the inspecting and the maintenance of highways. It has been decided that the following roads need repair:

(1) The highway from Pinwan to Huchow
(2) The highway from Hsiaolingwei to Tangshin
(3) The highway from Feilui by way of Yencheng and Tungtai to Haian
(4) The Shanghai Railway Bridge by way of Woosung to the seacoast
(5) The highway from Pengpu to Tatung
(6) The highway from Yiwu to Hsinchong
(7) The highway from Yukao by Shaoshing
(8) To highway from Yukao by way of Haian to Taihsien.

As the various highways extend over a vast stretch of territory and come under the jurisdiction of the many provinces and municipalities through which they pass, the Ministry has advised the respective authorities to complete the work within six months so as to enhance the co-ordination of the project. Work will soon commence on the road from Hsiaolingwei to Tangshui. The Ministry will dispatch experts for the inspection and direction of the work along the various highways.

Fighting Men of North China

Hopei, hand-in-hand with the National Government of China, is steadily strengthening its fighting power to assure victory for the East Asian cause. Shown above is a unit of the Suiching Army which is fast developing into a strong fighting organization.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

A Monument to the War In the Pacific

(Continued From Page 4)

perceived also by the peoples of Britain and America.

Now, what is the world significance of the Joint Declaration? It signifies above all that East Asia has been freed from its aged-old enslavement by the Anglo-American nations. The emancipated East Asia is a model of the new world order which Japan in collaboration with Germany is attempting to create. The new world order does not mean the simple replacement of the Anglo-American domination by that of the Axis Powers. Our aim is not the domination of the world such as intended by our enemies. It means a worldwide harmony of nations. The formation of Greater East Asia is a cornerstone of this universal harmony among all the nations of the world. It is an entity of cooperation and harmony both in its spiritual and material phases.

The newspaper reports on the proceedings of the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations invariably stated that "it was like a family conference full of friendly conversation and cheerful laughter." This description of the assembly most eloquently displays the real intention of the meeting. It is the foundation of a new world order. No universal harmony among the world's nations can be possible without such a family atmosphere.

U.S. General Given Asia Post

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—A New Delhi report revealed that U.S. Major-General Daniel Isom Sultan has been appointed Deputy Commander of the United States Army Forces in the China, Burma and India areas under Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell. Major-General Sultan had been in charge of the construction and maintenance of the fortifications at Corregidor, Philippine Islands, in 1916.

DRIVE ON CHANGTEH ANNIHILATED ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

destroyed the military bases in and around Changteh. The blow to Chiang is thus tremendous. It follows that the so-called Yuan River defense line emanating from Changteh has totally lost its strategic value.

"Looking back over the way the operations developed, we found that the operations were completely of a swift push and annihilative sort excepting the direct assault for the reduction of Changteh itself. The drive from all directions was a series of brilliant victories of encirclement, break-through, and pursuit in both encounter and position-hitting battles.

"The Army, which suddenly started its advance in early November drove furiously and persistently against the enemy 79th army and caught and annihilated it in the mountainous area west of Wangchiachan. Turning suddenly it blasted at the 73rd army which had moved to the vicinity of Shihmen and in two days completely annihilated it on the banks of the Feng River. Without giving the enemy time for a breather the Army started a big drive toward the banks of the Yuan River. A part of the Japanese Forces encircled and annihilated near Tzuli the 74th army which was hastening north to the rescue of the 73rd army and near the Chu River the 100th army of the ninth war zone which was also coming north to aid its comrades.

"The defeated and southward-fleeing 44th army was also encircled everywhere and annihilated in the meantime. Following that, with a crisis coming to Changteh, Chiang, moved to panic, hurriedly sent two armies, the 10th and 99th of the ninth war zone, to the rescue. Having been expecting this and lying in wait for the enemy, the crack forces of our first-line army corps, the main body of the Imperial Forces, surged forward and met the enemy and at one lightning stroke annihilated them in the sector south of the Yuan River.

"For us there were lightning annihilative operations and because of the annihilation of the enemy these operations decided everything in one day and night of fighting. For the enemy which was annihilated it was indeed miserable and pathetic. Due to these annihilative battles, the recent operations were terminated in early December. There was no reinforcement which could be called such of any powerful enemy unit and there was seen no enemy which could be called such on the battlefield excepting the remnant enemy units. In this manner, the Chungking forces revealed to the world an unexpected lack of ability in command. A part of them, however, put up considerable resistance, forced to do so by being prodded in the back by bayonets wielded by combat supervisors.

"Needless to say, such resistance was futile before the effective fighting of our first line army corps who can break through and conquer any and all difficulties and obstacles. The activity of the air units too, which cooperated as one with the land units in the operations, was also brilliant. They cooperated tremendously in operational command, in direct coordination with the first line army corps and in crushing the enemy air forces on each occasion they moved out.

"Thus having completely attained their objective, the Army started to turn back and without meeting any enemy interference returned to its original position on December 25. We are prepared and with a fiery will to crush Chungking under our heels whenever such an order is given. Gracious Imperial words of appreciation for the recent operations were granted us. The officers and men have been moved to awe and trepidation and are determined to drive forward and complete their mission of crushing the enemy. This great honor has been accorded us due to the work of the 1,666 heroic dead and the fighting officers and men of the first line units. We can only pray and thank them for their effective and courageous fighting."

Axis Holding Trumps, Declares Dr. Goebbels In Message to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Army is not delaying retaliation. When the attack is carried out on a very large scale, the British people will surely repent their blind bombing of German cities.

Question. What are your views regard the developments on the Eastern Front?

Answer: The burden of Germany has greatly increased with the offensive operations of the Soviet forces. It is needless to say that strategic plans of the German Army established within the premise of Japanese-German-Italian cooperation had to be revised with the surrender of the Badoglio regime of Italy. That has caused a serious effect on the Eastern Front. The German Army had to withdraw the best units from the Eastern Front to the Southern line. The Anti-Axis forces tried to advance northward through Italy to gain air bases for raiding Germany. But this plan of the enemy was checked by our measure as above explained. But since the end of 1943, the war situation in the Eastern Front is not normal.

Question: What is the idea of the German Government concerning the new order in Europe?

Answer: The intention of the German Government to organize a common prosperity area in Europe, as in East Asia, has not at all changed. The nature of the co-prosperity area in Europe will be decided by the manner in which the war will end. The 19th century was the period of national structures, but the 20th century is the period of continental structures. The present war is important as it will mark the begining of this new stage."

Invasion Will Fail

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—The anti-Axis invasion of Europe which has been announced with so much propaganda is doomed to fail completely, Dr. Paul Schmdt, Director of the Press Section of the German Foreign Office, predicted today at the press conference.

"If the British and Americans establish the second front, they will suffer defeat and if they establish a greater second front, then defeat will be all the greater," he declared.

Dr. Schmidt spoke in detail of the dilemma wherein the United States and Britain were both politically and militarily embarrassed owing to the promise they had given to Soviet. Premier Josef Stalin to establish the second front, which was the prerequisite in the Soviet-British-American Alliance.

The Press Section Director also stated that if the difficulties of the European invasion which the United States and Britain are well aware of does not take place, it would mean the military collapse of the Soviet Union.

Doomed to Fail

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—The British method of air warfare against German cities was condemned to be a total failure, writes the military correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, Dagsposten. He stressed the German armament production is still running at top speed and at full efficiency.

In the case of Berlin, he said much damage has been done but this damage is out of proportion with hundreds of thousands of bombs dropped with hundreds of enemy aircraft shot down and thousands of Anglo-American pilots killed or taken prisoner.

He pointed out that the morale of the Berliners was shaken only slightly but they have completely recovered from the enemy's wanton raids. In the light of the fact, he predicted the British method of air warfare is doomed to fail completely.

Argentina Explains Reason for Backing New Bolivia Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

Bolivia through Uruguay and other countries.

Semi-official quarters at Washington are denying the report of the Washington Post that the United States would not recognize the new Bolivian Government, and said as follows, according to Washington reports:

"The La Paz report to the Washington Post said that the United States Government has decided not to recognize the new Bolivian Government and has cancelled the export permits for machinery to be sent to Bolivia for develop mines, but there is no ground for such a report. It was only 12 hours immediately after the outbreak of the revolt in Bolivia and exports of tin were stopped."

On the other hand, the new Bolivian Government is concentrating its efforts on the reconstruction of the country by enforcing new policies, despite the question of its recognition by other Powers.

"All tin mines in Bolivia are now being gradually placed under government control, and troops are undertaking the duty of protecting the mines. The migration of Jews who were formerly the peace disturbing elements is now prohibited, and efforts are also being directed by the government for reaching a friendly agreement with the Chilean Government concerning Pacific ports.

U.S. Interference Flayed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—Immediately following the Argentine Government's recognition of the new Bolivian Government, the Bolivian Government addressed a stern warning to the United States not to interfere with the inner political affairs of Bolivia, it is reported from la Paz.

The Bolivian note of protest against the recommendation made by the Board of Defense of the American Continent declares that the Board's decision in not recognizing new governments in the Americas without previously consulting each other as not just and unequivocally terms the act as "severe pressure exerted upon a weak country."

The note further declares, "The government of La Paz is of the opinion that, thereby, all the principles laid down in international agreements namely juridicial equality among all states, and right of peoples to choose their own form of government and for which the American peoples have always fought, have been violated."

The Board's decision was branded by Bolivia as injustice toward a country which changed her form of government out of her own free will. The Bolivian journal, La Noche, editorially condemned the American interference by declaring, "Should the United States enforce, by economic pressure, the return of the men of the past regime, then the United States has inaugurated civil war in this country and thus its destruction as a raw material producer." It would be injustice, continued the paper, if a strong nation like the United States supported arbitrary governments in Latin America who term themselves as friends of the United States while oppressing their own peoples.

Gibraltar Port Seen Active

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—About 100 anti-Axis transports and a British hospital ship entered the port of Gibraltar this morning, according to Algeciras reports. It is also reported that in the port of Gibraltar there are at present a capital ship, two cruisers and several other smaller British warships.

We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-2201.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

INTERPRETER, capable in any capacity, seeks position. Please apply Box 332, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

AT Yamate-cho, for immediate occupancy, a large private residence, with or without furniture. Apply Box No. 777, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

FOREIGN style residence, quakeproof, massive construction. Seven rooms with one maid room. Large garden, sunny, high elevation in Ogikubo, ready for immediate occupancy. Price quoted upon interview. Telephone Ginza 57-3239.

For Sale

A VERY fine gas burning kitchen stove, with six burners, automatic oven and broiler, electric light, time clock, all white enamel, certified, proved. Phone 48-1912 for the address.

GOLF set, Geo. Nicoll, Leven, with leather bag, in good condition. Apply Box 300, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, noiseless portable model, almost new, for immediate sale, reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box 321, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hasseino Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 282, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-6648.

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3642, 2663.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. (Rate ¥3.) Makimura Chiryosho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Satisfaction Guaranteed and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services. Lowest Prices, Prompt. We Sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand. Also Japanese Typewriters.
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Simmons Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6851, 5260, near Meiji-ya Bldg., Kyobashi [illegible]

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build"

MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.

The First Trust Company Established In Nippon

Capital ¥30,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe Deposit.

Main Office:

Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo

Branch Offices:

Hibiya (Tokyo), Koraibashi (Osaka), Hirokoji (Nagoya), Kamigofukucho (Fukuoka), Kawaramachi Shijosagaru (Kyoto), Bakiwa-cho (Yokohama).

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months; ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944

What They Are Fighting For

Although American propagandists fatuously hope to convince the world that the United States is fighting to "save democracy" and to "preserve international justice," it is obvious that the American fighting men themselves are not in the least impressed by such insincere pretensions on the part of their leaders. In fact, so outspoken is the cyncism of the American soldiers concerning the war aims of their government and so resentful are they at being sent abroad to die for ulterior aims which they do not understand, or would not approve if they did understand, that official quarters are frankly worried. In this respect the American fighting men of today are radically different from those who fought in the first World War.

A prominent American divine who inspected the work of army and navy chaplains some weeks ago in all the principal theaters of war where American troops are on active service reports the almost hopeless task confronting these chaplains in keeping up the morale of their men. Says he: "You could tell these boys' fathers twenty-five years ago that they were on a holy crusade in a 'war to end war' or fighting to 'save democracy'. Not so with the modern American soldier. He would almost laugh at me if I talked such rot."

Other American observers point out that the prevailing mood among American soldiers is one of anger—an ominous, quiet sort of anger, a sullen resentment—not at their enemy but at their leaders for having taken them into a war whose object they do not understand. They are angry because they have not been told what they are fighting for. Before the war actually broke out, this young generation of Americans generally believed that war was not necessary whatever their war-mongering leaders tried to tell them. Even after Pearl Harbor these men went to war reluctantly. Now that they have seen actual fighting at first hand, they ask with even more insistence than ever why they were forced to abandon their homes to enter such a meaningless fight. They want to know what compensation there will be for their sacrifices and for the interruption of their normal lives. "You just can't answer 'democracy' to them any more and leave it at that", says one writer.

Why the simple answer "democracy" will no longer suffice, this same writer explains by saying that the American soldiers suspect that their leaders harbor unjustifiable aims which will not bear scrutiny. They suspect that they are being made the pawns of a game in which their leaders are out to get unholy profits which will be of no advantage to the general American public. "The 'Allied' rulers have something up their sleeve which they can't tell their people, as nobody would fight for imperialism, capitalism, oil shares and trusts. But the American boys are guessing it slowly but steadily."

It is no wonder that with such suspicion of their leaders' motives, the American fighting men have no heart in the war. And it is no wonder that these soldiers entertain such suspicion, for the sinister objectives of "imperialism, capitalism, oil shares and trusts" which lurk behind the war aims of the American Government are becoming ever more difficult for the propagandists to disguise as the war moves inexorably on to its denouement. The recent flurry of political maneuvers like the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran conferences and their accompanying speeches and statements have served to disclose more clearly than ever the ulterior end of world hegemony which lies behind the political machinations of the Anglo-American leaders.

In contrast to the increasing doubts and resentments of the American soldiers, the morale of the Japanese fighting men—as indeed of the whole Japanese nation—grows constantly stronger as the war continues. This is so because the Japanese know why they are fighting. They are fighting to defend their homeland against Anglo-American attempts to strangle and destroy it. They are fighting to liberate their billion other Asiatic kinsmen from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism under whose blighting exploitation the Asiatic peoples have so long been prevented from attaining their rightful destinies. They are fighting for racial equality, for fraternal amity between nations on a basis of complete reciprocity, for the opening of the resources of the world freely and without discrimination to all who can best make use of them for the benefit of mankind at large. In other words, the Japanese are fighting for the eternally sound principle of moral justice which alone can bring about permanent peace between nations and create a better world which will contribute to the advance of civilization.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Americans fight with reluctance and resentment while the Japanese fight with religious exaltation. With this difference there can be no question as to whether the forces of dark suspicion or the forces of shining justice will ultimately prevail.

Britain's Attitude Toward France

Britain's traditional policy of using other countries to fight her battles only to cast them aside when their usefulness is over is nowhere exemplified so well as in the present British attitude toward France. General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, furnished a clear example of this policy recently when in a speech scarcely a month ago he declared:

"France has disappeared, and if she ever does come back, it will be for her a long and arduous task. We may speak of her as a Great Power, but this will not help her. France has disappeared and will not reappear in our time, nor for a long time."

This is hardly a statement of fact. It is rather a statement of British intention. It is clear that Smuts means to imply that the British will see to it that France does not come back, that the British will do nothing to help her out, but that on the contrary she will be relegated to the rank of a third-class Power. That this is Britain's deliberate intention becomes clearer than ever in the light of Smuts' general thesis that Britain should create a chain of weak satellite nations on the European continent so as to perpetuate British hegemony in Western Europe.

This callous sacrificing of a former ally, this unprincipled abandonment of the country which acted as a shield for England in the early days of the war, may seem surprising to those who do not know the character of British policy. But it is a patent fact that the British have already swallowed a good portion of the French colonial empire, which has only served to whet their appetite, and apparently nothing short of swallowing France herself will satisfy them. One may well wonder where the spirit of the Atlantic Charter comes in. But such an attitude toward France on the part of the British is not suprising in the light of their traditional policy, particularly on the part of Smuts whom Clemenceau once characterized as "the man with the affected smile, who wrongly leaves everywhere papers in which he vents his anger against France."

Naturally this cynical British attitude toward France has raised a storm of indignation abroad. The French paper L'Avenir declares that this British condemnation of France must be rejected at all cost and that France will know how to choose between a world ruled by the Anglo-Saxon and a peace based on justice and morality. The Swiss daily National Zeitung, commenting on Smuts' speech, rightly concludes: "What is missing in this malignant declaration is the spirit of the Atlantic Charter." Even some British elements apparently regret the attitude which Smuts represents, for the London Daily Express admitted that the speech was most inopportune and that the statement that France would not be a Great Power in the post-war period represents a hasty conclusion in the light of the present military situation.

Fortunately, despite Britain's colossal bluff, the military situation is such that she can never put her malignant intentions into effect. Despite Britain's intention to subordinate France to British ambitions, France has no need to acquiesce. For in fact, it is Britain which is tottering to her fall while it is rejuvenated France which, by participating in the New Order in Europe, will be riding triumphantly on the wave of the future. The only pity is that there should be renegade Frenchmen like Giraud and De Gaulle who are dupes enough to fight for the greater glory and selfish ambitions of Britain to the injury of their own native France.

A Monument to the War In the Pacific

Cornerstone of Common Prosperity Region Laid Through Proclamation of Underlying Principles by Asiatic Nations

By YUZO SHIMOJO
(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

The declaration of Greater East Asia has been proclaimed to the four quarters of the world. Drafted jointly by the representatives of the nations of Greater East Asia who convened in Tokyo, it was promulgated after due deliberation, and embodies, the everlasting and unshakable principles of construction for Greater East Asia. A new-born Asia appeared from the day of this promulgation of underlying principles. ciples.

No one, indeed, would have anticipated that the progress in the affairs of Greater East Asia would be so startling. Although only two years passed since the declaration of war on the Anglo-American nations, we have made an advancement in Asiatic affairs to such a stupendous extent that it is indeed bewildering. True, all the nations of East Asia had earnestly and truly desired their emancipation from the Anglo-Saxon tyranny, but none of them ever even entertained a hope of realizing their dream so soon. The recent Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations was an occasion of great rejoicing for the one billion souls of Greater East Asia.

Construction of Greater East Asia never can be effected in a day. Its foundation is difficult of realization. But within a short space of two years we have succeeded in laying the cornerstone of our co-prosperity by driving out the Anglo-American powers from their Asiatic bases. The Joint Declaration recently adopted by the assembly heralded the completion of this foundation.

Many years have passed since the idea of "Greater East Asia" was conceived by our predecessors, and is not of a recent origin. But it was during the short space of time between the middle of the China Affairs and just before the present war that the geo-political conception of Greater East Asia grew into a wholly political conception. Nor was this growing consciousness of Greater East Asia motivated by Japan's desires or ambitions. When the Anglo American nations induced some of the peoples of East Asia to form an iron ring in order to encircle Japan, this scheme was intended by Heaven as a means of uniting all the East Asiatic nations to rise against their oppressors. The A-B-C-D encirclement has proved to be the boundary of Greater Asiatic nations. This is an irony of history.

Japanese Promises

Prime Minister Tojo made a series of promises regarding the advancement of the political welfare of the peoples of the common prosperity region at the special and extraordinary sessions of the Imperial Diet, stating that Japan would render aid in securing independence and other important rights. The actual progress of events during past months has shown that his promises have been carried out precisely as demanded by righteousness. Burma and the Philippines have secured their independence. Our treaty with China has been fundamentally adjusted in order to comply with the Chinese requests. Right of political participation has been conferred to the Indonesians and the Malaian peoples. Thailand has been able to expand her territories, and recognition has been given to the Provisional Government of Free India. The promises made in the Imperial Diet were carried out by our country speedily and without hesitation. The moral ideals which are the underlying conception of Imperial Japan have made a deep impression upon the nations of East Asia.

Thus, Greater East Asia gradually came to be transformed into an actuality from a mere concept. It is now an undeniable political and racial entity united in moral ideals and economic ties as well as neighborhood consciousness, and the nations comprising it are pledged to face a common destiny. We have been much impressed by the enthusiastic zeal of other nations of the sphere in rushing to cooperate with Japan in our translation of moral ideas into actualities in regard to the construction of Greater East Asia.

The Joint Declaration may be considered a monument to the attainment of the first stage of the Pacific War. The securing of independence by Burma and the Philippines, and the basic adjustment of the Sino-Japanese Treaty may be viewed as separate chapters in the history of East Asiatic construction, with the Joint Declaration serving as a conclusion to this phase. Which may be regarded as mile stone for the second stage of the present conflict.

The Declaration consists of the following five principles: (1) mutual existence and prosperity, (2) mutual harmony and independence, (3) cultural elevation, (4) economic coprosperity and (5) contribution to the advancement of the world.

These principles comprise a great Constitution clearly indicating the future course of the nations of East Asia. The first and second tell them to mutually revere their respective independence and friendship, and to cooperate with one another in general harmony in the moral construction of Greater East Asia. Where such principles prevail, there will be no more room for the existence of coercive method of the Anglo-American type, but a new order of interstate relations born of unconstrained spirit of cooperation will dominate.

Cultural Prosperity

Under the third and fourth principles, the nations are pledged to enhance their respective national endowments to the fullest extent, to display the traditional creativeness of their own races both in cultural and economic phases in order to contribute to the general prosperity of Greater East Asia. Under the guidance of the principles, the peoples will live as a single family, united to defend their common existence against all outside aggressions. They have pledged to fight in the present war in order to emerge victorious in the end. To defend East Asia, it is absolutely imperative to win in this war of self-preserbation not only for Japan but for all other Asiatic races.

The unity of the Asiatic races has a constructive objective and does not aim at any act of wanton destruction. This idea is clearly shown by the fifth principle which pledges that the nations of Greater East Asia shall endeavor to have most cordial relations with the nations of the world, and shall abolish all racial discriminations, offer their economic resources for the universal use of humanity and thereby contribute to the advancement of the world.

It was always the aim of the Anglo-American nations which had their foothold in East Asia until but two years ago, to explcit the Asiatic peoples and subject them to a most cruel tyranny for the sole object of enriching themselves without a single moral motive. But we are now attempting to create in the same territory a peaceful paradise of mutual prosperity and to extend its benefit to other parts of the world. We realize that Greater East Asia will be one ring of the new world order.

Enemy Repercussions

The Joint Declaration has apparently created repercussions in the Anglo-American nations. It must have been a great surprise for our enemies to see how closely the East Asiatic nations are united in their common life and aims.

It will be remembered that the Versailles structure, which these same Anglo Saxon nations constructed at the close of the first World War, was intended as an instrument of their world domination and exploitation although masked in humanistic idealism. But no such injustice and wrong could last long. The League of Nations, which was an instrument of this Versailles structure, was shed of its idealistic veil and had been practically demolished before the present world war. The Atlantic charter does not vary even a single step from the Versailles Treaty. It is a system of hypo-democracy and Anglo-Saxon selfishness and voraciousness.

The excuse given by Britain for her declaration of war on Germany was the protection for Poland against the German aggressions, and security for Polish liberty and independence. But as soon as the problem of the post-war adjustment of Poland came up before Britain and the Soviet Union, the former oppressed the Polish refugee officials in London and killed President Sikorsky in an intrigue. Thus, the Atlantic constitution which promises security for the liberty and independence of small nations has been made a scrap of paper at London before the eyes of the whole world.

Our enemy propagandists declare that the unity of our East Asiatic nations in the present war is the beginning of a racial war. That such an indictment is absolutely false will be clear from a perusal of the foregoing principles of the Joint Declaration. Their very propaganda of wilful and intentional misinterpretation of our principles will never be believed by any nation of Greater East Asia.

The Atlantic charter, which the Anglo American nations drew up from their necessity of finding suitable war aims, after all is only a scheme of deception and an instrument of world domination. Whereas it is a sign of Anglo-Saxon world ambitions, the Joint Declaration is an iron law of mutual peace and prosperity. This difference must be

(Continued on Page 3)

BRITAIN'S MANPOWER SHORTAGE

91 Per Cent of Unmarried Women From 18 to 40 Working

By YOSHITARO YAMADA
Director of the Bureau of Investigations of the Foreign Office
(From the Yokusan Seiji)

Part II

How about the state of mobilization in Britain? The population of Britain is very small compared with America's, and owing to the limited human resources available, the British authorities can hardly be expected to do anything beyond what they have already done in the way of mobilizing manpower. No accurate figures are available as to the present population of Britain, but it is assumed that her population in June, 1942 was approximately 46,750,000. Of this population, the number of people ranging in age from 14 to 46, who constitute what is called the labor population, works out at 33,130,000, or 15,3900,000 men and 17,230,000 women. In Britain, the number of women is far in excess of that of men. There are 108.3 women for every 100 men. This labor population of 33,130,000 has already been mobilized to the utmost possible extent.

Collating the statement made by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, in the House of Commons on September 23 this year and another statement made in the same House by the Deputy Minister of Labor in the middle of August, the number of people who are engaged in the businesses bearing on defenses totals 22,750,000, of which 15,000,000 are men and 7,000,000 are women. These 7,000,000 women are inclusive of 2,500,000 married ones.

There are, besides, over 1,000,000 women, who volunteer their services for nothing, and another 700,000 women engaged in what may be termed restricted-hour-labor.

Nearly All Working

From these figures we gather that 91 per cent of unmarried women from 18 to 40 and over 80 per cent of married women without children are actually put to labor. According to Bevin's explanation, the number of men in the munitions industry is 2,250,000 which is more than that similarly engaged in 1918, that is, at the time of the former World War. Another noteworthy remark attributed to him is that 1,600,000 out of all women from 40 to 60 years are doing labor work. Taken altogether, it may be said that no more room is left for a further mobilization of human resources in Britain.

In the munitions industry, the percentage of female workers is steadily rising. For instance, in machinery and metal works, women workers constitute 35 per cent of the entire labor, while in chemical and other works where explosives and amunition are manufactured they represent as high as 32 per cent.

Concerning the mobilization of fighting men, although no authentic figures are available it is presumable that the present strength of the British army is something like 2,300,000, that of her navy 600,000 and that of the air force 1,100,000, making a total of 4,000,000. Judging from the size of Britain's population this is probably the utmost she can do in the way of the mobilization of fighting men. In the former World War Britain mobilized 4,900,000 for the fighting services, and so it may appear possible at first sight to mobilize 6,000,000 people out of the present population of 46,000,000. But mobilization on such a scale would interfere seriously with the productive power of the country.

By Gradual Degrees

It was by gradual degrees, not on a sudden, that Britain carried out the whole-sale mobilization of labor power. At the initial stages of the war when there were yet no very serious developments, Britain went about the matter with her characteristic leisureliness, refraining from the use of compulsion as far as possible. The Dunkirk debacle in the summer of 1940, however, awakened her to the gravity of the situation and she has since been putting real energy into the work of drawing up and carrying out plans for the mobilization of labor. The result is that 22,750,000 people out of the "labor" population of 33,130,000 are actually engaged in various lines of work, as already mentioned.

Britain is not in a position to import, as America is doing, though in a small way, alien labor, and she has really no alternative but to depend on America's productive power.

The absolute number of population counts most in the matter of manpower problem, and countries with a small population must find themselves in a fix soon. America is now faced by many difficulties in connection with her manpower problem, and this is producing its effects on the domestic political situation. It is thus considered not outside the realm of possibility that American opinion will split up, but it would be hazardous for us to slacken our war efforts in the slightest on that account.

(End)

The Reorganization of Chinese Economy

Establishment of Self-Sufficiency and Supplying of Wartime Necessities Are Principal Requirements in Peace Zones

By Dr. MASUTARO KIMURA
Adviser to The Central Reserve Bank of China
(From the Keizai Mainichi)

With the participation of China in the War of Greater East Asia, the wartime organization of China's economy has been demanded, especially in view of the growing intensification of the conflict. While this demand is only too natural, the fact remains that such a reorganization of Chinese economy as a practical matter, would be difficult. If such a reorganization could be easily made with the positive cooperation of the Chinese people, one may indeed say that the China Affair has practically terminated.

On the other hand, it is true that the economy in China's peace zones must be reorganized for the dual purpose of establishing self-sufficiency and for the supplying of wartime necessaries. From the standpoint of having had their international trade relations cut off, the peace zones should establish an economic structure of self-sufficiency within their own borders. At the same time, these same areas, as one of the supply bases in East Asia, must produce wartime materials for the prosecution of the war. This being the case, China must direct her endeavors toward the realization of this demand, however difficult it may be under the existing circumstances. I am inclined to believe that China can do this and attain her expected aim, if she adopts an effective system peculiar to her country, without insisting on retaining her traditional method of control with political power as its background.

Proposed Reorganization

The proposed reorganization of the Chinese economy in the peace zones should be made with Shanghai, which is the most important base in that zone, as the center. In the past, Shanghai has functioned as the distribution center of commodities and also as the industrial centre for entire China, and even at present occupies the pivotal point in peace zone economy in that country. Here, a vast store of goods has been produced and a great industrial production power still remains, thereby constituting its economic strength. What great role Shanghai has played as the distribution center of the whole country is judged by the area of its warehouses which is estimated at 500,000 tsubo. The vast store of various commodities may also be noted by the amount of cotton yarn which have been recently reported to the government by the cotton dealers. It is said that the cotton yarn reserve in Shanghai alone is equal to meet the three years, demand of Central China. As to it industrial power, Shanghai had 5,000 factories, each employing 30 or more factory hands just before the outbreak of the present war. In view of these facts, it is clear that the proposed reorganization of Chinese economy should be made with Shanghai as its center.

This reorganization should be commenced by circulating Shanghai's great store of goods and ultilizing its industrial productive power. In other words, by supplying its stored goods to the agricultural villages in the interior, Shanghai can stimulate the production and exploitation of natural resources, such as foodstuffs and raw materials, in the vast hinterland and this in turn will stimulate Shanghai's great industrial activities. Thus, a closer reciprocal relations between cities and farm villages will be established. This will be beginning of the economic reorganization desired.

Circulation of Goods

Such a circulation of goods will be found necessary not only from the need of establishing a structure of self-sufficiency and of supplying materials needed for the prosecution of the war, but also from the viewpoint of the maintenance of monetary value in the peace zones. In other words, if all goods are turned into commodities through their intense circulation, these goods will endorse the currency and thus maintain the value of currency.

The intense soaring of prices in the Shanghai market since last spring was directly due to the break up in the reciprocal interdependence between urban and rural economy which brought about a great hoarding of goods for speculative purposes, and not due to currency expansion. For this reason, if the proper circulation of goods should take place, the existing amount of currency in circulation would become insufficient for its demand.

In order to bring about such a circulation of goods, it should be extended beyond the peace zones into the enemy areas as well, while steps should be taken to invite the collaboraion of North China in this task. At present, production is chiefly carried on in the enemy areas and consumption in the peace zones. Steps should be taken in order to bring about the circulation of goods in the enemy areas. The circulation of goods between North and Central China can be stimulated by various measures including the accommodation of capital.

In order to bring about this circulation of goods, the operation of the Chinese economy should be planned. Now, in view of the peculiar conditions of China, the method of economic control adopted by other countries will be found to be inadvisable for that country. China has had a peculiar social mechanism in which politics were monopolized by government officials and economy by private citizens. The Chinese people have been adverse to the extension of politics into their economic life. It is clear, therefore, that it would be extremely difficult for China to carry out an economic control with political power as its background such as we have in most countries. If such a system of control should be enforced in China, it will not only fail to work as intended but its result will be just the opposite of its desired effect.

Based on Two Foundations

Economic control for China must be harmonious with the existing conditions in that country. This means that it should be based on two foundations, namely, the Chinese idea of social solidarity which is firmly imbedded in the life of the Chinese people and which takes the form of an autonomous social organization, and its underlying conception of fidelity in her business world. Since olden times, China had politics of extreme negativity and was always monopolized by an aristocracy of a very small number of citizens, and this necessitated the existence of an autonomous social organization for the purpose of mutual aid among the private citizens which eventually resulted in the creation of a mass economy of regulation and order peculiar to the Chinese. China still has a sort of guild system in her economic circles and although it has undergone some modern modifications, it still retains its traditional foundation of no mean strength. To use this autonomous power of economic organization having such a long history and training, would be highly desirable in devising a system of economic control, as it would be highly harmonious with the existing conditions of economic affairs in that country.

Now, in letting the people in the business world utilize their traditional ideas and power of organization for the purpose of economic control, it is greatly desirable that the Chinese Government refrain from making any positive guidance further than showing the right direction of control, and should leave the actual operation of control to the initiative and responsibility of the business people. I am convinced that it will work satisfactorily in China and attain its desired end. If initiatives are displayed by the Chinese business men who are unsurpassed in point of business capability they will certainly succeed in establishing a system of self-sufficiency and in supplying the needed war materials capacially in view of China's unbounded productive power and the world's greatest labor supply which is under her command.

The Chinese National Commercial Control Association having its headquarters in Shanghai, is an organization which is based upon the conceptions and system I have above explained. Outwardly, it looks like the control organizations of Japan but in substance it is totally different from them, because it posses such an extensive power that it may be regarded as a sort of administrative agency which is directly responsible to the National Government. Economic control in China's peace zones is being made by this body. If properly guided and allowed to operate appropriately, the association is bound to attain the object of control urgently desired at present and China will give to the world a novel method of economic control.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

This heart of mine if fixed and set:

Life holds, for me,
Nought beyond this:

One end and object is there only
Of all my thought, my aspiration:
Awake, or dreaming,
One vision only do I see:

Body and soul
One yearning fills me wholly;
God:

And I—
Ah wonder, even I—
Have seen him.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,086 — TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Thursday, January 6

ASAHI—Decisive War

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Sino-Japanese Ties

Decisive War

ASAHI—An Imperial Headquarters communique indicates that the war in the South Pacific area, especially in Northeast New Guinea and Southwest New Britain across the Dampier Straits, by land, sea and air, is steadily increasing in fury and grimness.

Since the counter-offensive on Guadalcanal the enemy forces for the last year and a half have been advancing from island to island regardless of the tremendous damage suffered at every turn. On September 22 last year they landed at a point north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, while in November they attacked the Gilbert Islands. In December they succeeded in occupying corners of New Britain Island. That is to say, on December 15 about one division of their troops landed at Cape Gloucester and on December 26 three or four battalions landed at Cape Merkus, as already announced.

Early on the morning of January 2, almost one division of troops landed at Cape Gumbi from the sea. But against overwhelming odds the Japanese fought with such gallantry that the furious enemy onslaughts have been repulsed at every point, inflicting damage several times that sustained on our side.

It must not be forgotten that in spite of the unmatched valor of our officers and men, enemy troops are advancing inch by inch. Every plane, every ship, every shell or every bullet counts. National life must be so adjusted that war production can be boosted to the highest pitch. If there should still remain anything wanting in this respect, that must be liquidated at once. When national life coincides completely with the aims of the State, the State structure and national abilities will develop the maximum efficiency.

At the same time, it is of primary importance that sledge-hammer blows should be dealt the enemy. Secondly, the construction of Greater East Asia must be expedited. Herein lies the significance of the dictum: construction is strategy.

The Imperial Headquarters in making a frank announcement of the situation in the South Pacific at the very outset of the year undoubtedly shows its confidence in the people's conviction of unfailing victory and its desire to rouse the people to a higher plane of war efforts. Nothing must be left undone that conduces to the strengthening of strategy and construction.

Sino-Japanese Ties

YOMIURI HOCHI—The supreme principles to govern the efforts of the nations of Greater East Asia were enunciated in the Joint Declaration adopted in November last year. Simultaneously with the proclamation of the Joint Declaration, a Sino-Japanese Alliance Treaty was concluded to define the ways in which Sino-Japanese problems should be settled as part of the work of establishing the independence of Greater East Asia.

Conflict between Japan and China already began with the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1871 and the Kianghua Treaty of 1876. It then took the forms of a Sino-Japanese War, the Boxer Rebellion, Russo-Japanese War, Chientao Affair, Fakumen Affair, Antung-Mukden Railway Line Affair, Nanking Incident, 21 Demands issue, boycott movement, May 30 incident, Tsinan Affair, Manchurian Affair, Shanghai Incident, North China Incident and China Affair. First, the scene of trouble was Chosen, then it shifted to Manchuria, to North China and finally spread all over China, ever increasing in intensity.

In a State document of 1844, the Netherlands pointed out that Britain had compelled China to open her ports by means of gunfire and warned that a similar danger was pressing upon Japan. The principal task of Japan's diplomacy then consisted in repulsing Anglo-American pressure and to build up a modern State.

What intensified the Sino-Japanese conflict was the Anglo-American agitation to extend their rights and interests in China. At the time of the Sino-Japanese negotiations of 1871, British Minister Parkes attempted interference saying that the European and American nations must arbitrate all affairs between Japan and China. The antagonism between Japan and China in Chosen was caused by the arbitrary recognition in the Anglo-Chosen and German-Chosen Treaties of the sovereignty of China over Chosen. Then Russia began her southward advance and aggravated the situation.

The three-Power intervention, four-Power Consortium conspiracy, American interference in Manchurian affairs, Washington Treaty, Nine-Power Treaty, League of Nations, Anglo-American economic aid, monetary reform, silver agreement

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

U.S. PRESSURING BOLIVIAN GOV'T

Lend-Lease Stopped, Say Reports; Blow Seen Not Serious

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—In further pursuance of its policy of applying pressure on the new Bolivian Government, headed by Major Gualberto Villaroel, the United States Government as a result of consultation with the British Government has suspended the lend-lease arrangement with Bolivia, according to reports by Reuters as gathered from news circulating in diplomatic circles at Washington.

Bolivia, however, on the basis of the lend-lease agreement had heretofore received only a few dozens of antiquated planes and old model trucks. Under the circumstances, Bolivia will not suffer a serious blow due to the discontinuation of the lend-lease provision.

Special Envoys Dispatched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Outside of Argentina which has recognized the new Government of Bolivia according to international law, no other country on the American continent has yet followed suit, due to pressure by the United States. Thus, diplomatic relations between Bolivia and other countries of the continent have fallen into an extremely abnormal condition.

As an emergency measure, therefore, the Bolivian Government is reported to have decided to follow a policy of dispatching special envoys to all countries, according to reports from La Paz. Speaker Enrique Baldeviso of the Lower House has already left La Paz on January 2 for Rio de Janeiro as special envoy. Also it is said that Campero Alvales, a member of the Lower House, has proceeded to Santiago.

CUBAN JOURNAL REFUTES U.S. SENATOR'S REMARKS

Attacks Uselessness of 'Good Neighbor' Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The "Good Neighbor" policy of the United States was bitterly attacked by the Diario de la Marina, influential newspaper of Havana, Cuba, in an article believed to be a refutation of the statement made by Senator Hugh A. Butler, Republican of Nebraska, that the United States has advanced $25,000,000 to Cuba without any return.

It is particularly notable that such an attack was made on the United States by a Cuban newspaper, as Cuba is the country where the influence of the United States is most strongly felt.

The gist of the article published by the Diario de la Marina follows:

"It is a fact that Cuba has received a monetary advance, but it is not an one-sided act of contribution by the United States. For the advance, Cuba is paying very high rate of interest. Cuba is not being aided by the United States, but on the contrary, has paid great sacrifices for aiding the United States. For instance, under the 'Good Neighbor' policy of the United States, the price of Cuban sugar was reduced, and the loss Cuba suffered on that account is estimated at $160,000,000. It is outrageous to say that the 'Good Neighbor' policy has benefited Cuba."

Nippon Architecture Displayed at Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, January 5.—A Japanese Art Exhibit, explaining the history of Japanese architecture from ancient days down to the present, was opened under the auspices of the Japan Cultural Hall at the Hanoi Municipal Hall from December 30. The displays were prepared by Michio Machida, an architect employed at the Japan Cultural Hall.

Many high French Indo-China officials and others have visited the exhibit, which is receiving very favorable comments.

U.S. War Information Office Adds Gloom To Cloudy War Outlook; Japanese Praised

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—In line with the new propaganda policy adopted by the United States administration in the face of growing criticism over obviously false reports, the Office of War Information in Washington issued yesterday a report cautiously emphasizing the tremendous difficulties and heavy losses in store for the Anglo-American forces in the coming months of fighting, according to Washington reports.

Although no mention was made of the huge sacrifices suffered so far by the Anglo-American forces in their "counter-offensive," the O.W.I., nevertheless, pointed out that the anti-Axis nations have retrieved only one-fifth of the territory won by Germany in the war and one-twentieth territory brought under Japanese control. It also stressed that "there is no soft and shorter route in fighting Japan."

The Office of War Information reiterated that it must be borne in mind that the territory now occupied by the anti-Axis nations lies along the outer extremities and that the closer the Anglo-Americans get to the heart of the Axis defense, "the stiffer the defenses are likely to be."

This report made by the O.W.I. appears to be designed to back up grimly the pessimistic forecasts made recently by high officials. It is recalled that one official predicted that the Anglo-American forces would suffer half a million casualties within the next 90 days, while President Franklin Roosevelt himself in his Christmas Eve address admitted the end of the current war is not yet in sight.

Sounding another warning to wishful thinking, the O.W.I. further stressed that the Anglo-American High Command does not count on the German home front crumbling and that the war would have to be fought through on the basis of sheer military strength.

Regarding the Pacific fighting, the O.W.I. said: "We are still 3,000 miles from Tokyo and a long way from victory." It pointed out that Japan now has on its side a territory virtually as large as the entire area of the United States, while in addition it is protected by a chain of fortified islands, which serve as excellent sea and air bases. The same Office surprisingly admitted that the United States has only one first class sea base and that is at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Moreover, it further emphasized that while heavy fighting has been going on in the Pacific area, the United States and her allied forces have not yet reached the main body of the Japanese Army and Navy. It also paid high tribute to the fighting power and spirit of the Japanese Forces declaring that the morale of the Japanese soldiers "is only too well known."

"Japan has no manpower shortage and she has in addition the help of 400,000,000 other workers throughout Greater East Asia," the O.W.I. said.

The report concluded that the United States forces have penetrated only the outer rim of the Japanese defenses and have reached none of the points which Japan is determined to hold at all costs.

U.S. RAIL DISPUTES NOT SETTLED YET

Uncompromising Attitude Of Workers May Result In Critical Situation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The general railway strike in America was averted temporarily due to the forceful Government measures at the year end, but since then the failure to reach any feasible agreement in the wage negotiations threatens to shove matters into critical channels again, reports from Washington disclose.

The uncompromising attitude of the non-operating brotherhoods may result in a general strike again if there should be a hitch in the settlement of the pending questions, it was added.

In his self-assumed role of arbitrator in the railway trouble, President Roosevelt is experiencing mortifying setbacks in his attempts to reach a speedy solution. The White House authorities today announced the appointment of a Special Emergency Committee to make thorough investigations into the matter as the non-operating brotherhoods are set on getting a wage raise.

Menace Home Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Imbroglios centering around the United States railway and steel workers were allayed to a certain extent following President Roosevelt's mediation, but since then the disputes have continued to crop up and are gravely harassing the Government's efforts to maintain a solid home front, according to reports reaching here.

Concerning the recent strikes, a "well-informed person" said that "the recent railway and steel strikes have greatly enhanced the war spirit of the German people, and it is apparent that the war in Europe will be prolonged six months longer than expected," a recent report disclosed.

However, the St. Petersburg Times, Florida, revealed that the so-called "well-informed person" was none other than Chief of Staff

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

56,000 Aussies Lost Since War Outbreak

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, announced today the losses suffered by the Australian army since the beginning of the war, according to Sydney reports, as follows:

Dead	11,884
Wounded	15,332
Unaccounted for	3,779
Taken prisoners	25,895
Total	56,890

Those who were captured by the Axis forces and later exchanged were 17 officers and 618 men.

WILLKIE IS BLASTED BY SOVIET JOURNAL

Rotten Anti-Soviet Smell Noted in N.Y. Times Article By Republican Leader

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The Pravda, today, severely blasted Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate for U.S. President in 1940, for raising the question concerning the future status of the countries bordering on the Soviet Union such as Finland, Poland and the Baltic States.

He was accused of "trying to run with the hares and hunt with the hounds" in an article by the Soviet writer, Zaslavsky, under the heading, "Willkie Muddles the Water."

The Pravda attack was in reply to a New Year article by Willkie in the New York Times of December 31 and claimed that the article in question titled, "Don't Create Distrust in Russia," at first glance appears to create the impression that it was dictated by friendly feeling toward the Soviet Union by stating that the huge majority of the American people stand for strong friendship with the Soviet Union.

However, the Pravda said, American readers of the Willkie article will be surprised when they read the following sentence: "Everyone is of course concerned over one of the most important questions, 'What does Russia intend to do respecting the Balkan States?'" To this, the Soviet organ made the rejoinder, "It is time to understand that the so-called question of the Baltic States is an internal affair of the Soviet Union in which Willkie should not interfere. Anyone who is interested in such a question should refer to the Soviet Constitution and the democratic plebiscites which have already been carried out in those republics—and, let him remember that we know how to protect our Constitution. As for Finland and Poland, without even mentioning the Balkan States, the Soviet Union knows how to deal with them and does not need Willkie's help there."

The Pravda continued that among the welter of words written allegedly to strengthen American confidence in the Soviet Union, "there's a rotten smell of familiar anti-Soviet slander. Willkie is reproducing suspicious cries from those reactionary groups who are afraid of the victorious advance of the Red Army and the armies of its allies. Willkie talks about some crisis approaching the United States. Is not this a political game of the strangest kind?"

Train Crash in Spain

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—A passenger train collided with a freight train yesterday at a point about 80 kilometers from the city of Leon in North Spain, and 26 were killed and 81 injured, according to reports from La Coruda, Spain.

REICH DEFENSES HOLD BACK FOES

All Soviet Offensives Checked; Venafro Drive Repulsed With Losses

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—In the battle area southeast and west of Zhitomir in the Ukraine, the Soviets on Tuesday made repeated attacks but were repulsed by the Wehrmacht, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today, according to a Berlin dispatch.

German Panzer units annihilated Soviet rifle regiment, the report continued, adding that the Red Army has intensified attacks particularly in the Berditchev sector, southeast of Zhitomir.

After embittered fighting the Germans evacuated the eastern section of the town, while the Soviets at other points were driven back, the German High Command said.

Northwest of Vitebsk in White Russia, the Soviets continued attempts to regain lost territory but were frustrated partly in counter-thrusts by the Germans. North of Nevel, the Red Army attacked German positions but were repelled, it was revealed.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, fighting on Tuesday was only of local significance, the German High Command said.

Continuing, the communique said that on the South Italian front the enemy continued to attack the German positions west of Venafro but were beaten back with heavy losses.

Northwest of Ortona on the Adriatic coast, several enemy attacks collapsed in front of the German lines, the Reich communique added.

Meanwhile, American bombers, yesterday, made daylight raids on several places in northern and western Germany, with the residential quarters at Keil again being made the target of a heavy terror raid, the German High Command announced.

According to available reports, Reich air defense forces downed 29 enemy planes, mostly four-engined bombers.

The Luftwaffe on Tuesday night raided individual targets in southeast England, the communique concluded.

Meanwhile a report from Sofia said that enemy planes dropped bombs on the Bulgarian town of Dubnitza on Tuesday afternoon, causing 60 dead and 100 wounded.

REICH AIR FORCES BOMB LONDON IN NIGHT RAID

29 Enemy Aircraft Downed Over Germany

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—German air units bombed the southeastern section of England last night causing some damage in London and other areas, according to London reports.

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today issued the following official announcement concerning the anti-Axis raids on German territory:

"Yesterday noon, the northern and western parts of Germany became the target of American bombers. The residential quarters of the naval port of Kiel again received indiscriminate bombings. According to reports received thus far, it has been revealed that German defense units shot down 29 enemy planes over German territories and German occupied territories in Western Europe. A greater part of the number included giant four-motored bombers.

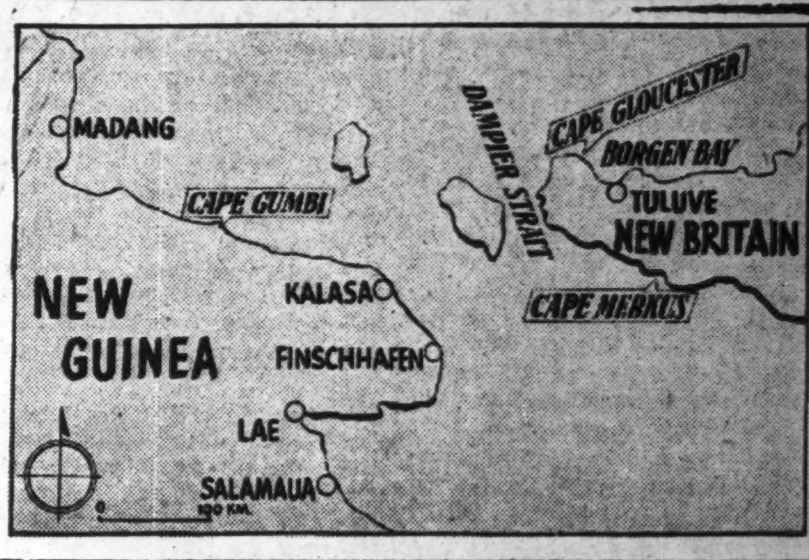
"Last night, a small number of British planes raided the northern and western part of Germany.

"Also last evening, German planes dealt heavy blows on military targets in the southeastern part of the British mainland," the announcement concluded.

Worshippers Visit Shonan Shrine

Domei

SHONAN, January 4.—The New Year was celebrated here by one and all in a fitting manner with all the usual gaiety but with a certain stiffening resolution to contribute their utmost to the war efforts. On New Year's Day, morning visits were made to the Shonan Shrine and homage also paid to the gallant war dead. Japanese and local residents gathered at the municipal plaza as well as at other public places to observe the ceremonies marking the beginning of the New Year.



WELLES DENOUNCES ANTI-AXIS WAR AIM

Imperialistic Policies Hit—Roosevelt May Clean Out War Cabinet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Sumner Welles, who recently resigned as U.S. Undersecretary of State, caused a great sensation when he wrote in a recent issue of the La Nacio, influential Argentine paper, that "the United States diplomatic policies are strongly colored with imperialism," aptly describing America's unmasked ambition of world domination.

He went on to say, "If the so-called realistic statesmen of the United States truly believe that the military alliance of America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will create an impregnable fortress to secure world peace, they should be reminded that past history has clearly proven that all military alliances have failed. The attempts of the four-Power alliance to place their policy of world oppression on the same level as international law are absolutely beyond realization."

Welles went on to say, "the only worthwhile purpose of the realistic diplomatic policy must be the establishment of a new world order. However, the present demands made by the United States for establishing military bases in the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans is in complete disagreement with this policy."

He then went on to criticize that such demands are nothing but clear marks of revolutionary imperialism. "Such policies," he declared, "will only result in isolationism which our realistic statesmen are bitterly attacking."

Willkie Blasts F.D.R.

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—With Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, severely criticizing the diplomatic failures by President Roosevelt, there are indications that a serious political conflict is now raging in the United States.

According to Associated Press reports from New York, Willkie blasted the diplomatic policy of President Roosevelt in the following words:

"The United States Government has repeated its failures spiritually, economically and politically, and as a result Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union has come to occupy the position as the most powerful statesman in international politics. President Roosevelt lacks discernment to guide the whole world in international cooperation, or freedom of trade. Even within the United States, a tendency has become strong to question what Premier Stalin is intending to do rather than what President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill are thinking about. Concerning the political adjustment of the Baltic States or Poland, President Roosevelt has no spirit to guide the world in new direction. He has only allowed Stalin to become famous."

Even in the Democratic Party, considerable dissatisfaction with certain Cabinet members is now seen, according to New York reports to the Daily Mail. It is reported that at the Committee meeting of the Democratic Party to be held on January 22, the resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard may be demanded. The Daily Mail correspondent further observes that President Roosevelt might remove Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Secretary of War Henry Stimson and others.

The Times correspondent at Wash-

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

RESOLUTION PASSED BY POLISH CABINET

Expresses Hope Soviets Will Not Disrupt Amity Between Two Countries

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—With the advance of Soviet troops to the neighborhood of the former Soviet-Polish frontier, the refugee Polish government held an urgent Cabinet meeting at London yesterday, and again today. At its today's session the following resolution is said to have been adopted according to London reports.

"The Polish people have paid every sacrifice for the common anti-Axis object ever since the beginning of the present war. The refugee Polish government believes that with the liberation of the former Polish territory, the sovereignty of Poland will be revived. The Polish question cannot be solved by force, and will be only settled according to the wish of the Polish people. Judging from the attitude of the Polish people shown since the beginning of the war it is absolutely clear that they will never accept any solution by force. We expect that the Soviet Government will recognize that absolute necessity of maintaining friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, and also respect the right and interest of the Polish Republic and the people of Poland."

Polish Envoy Calls on Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski to Washington called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the State Department yesterday and held an important conference, according to the United Press reports from Washington.

U.S., Britain Worried
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—The people in London the same as in New York are increasingly worried about the still unsettled conflict between the Polish emigrant committee and the Soviet Union, it is reported by the Swedish papers, Dagens Nyheter, Stockholms Tidningen and the Svensky Morgenbladet.

The Dagens Nyheter states that the greater part of the American public was of the opinion that Poland was not a problem of vital importance to the Americans. The Svenska Dagbladet points out that the Poles in London were by no means willing to cede a single inch of eastern Poland. This had become particularly evident during the past few days and it was really very bad that the Polish-Soviet relations had not improved. After the conference between Eden and the Polish representatives it was hoped that Roosevelt and Hull would bring about an understanding.

The attitude displayed by the chief of the Polish emigrant committee in London, was regarded on the allied side as threatening. The Polish "Premier" actually had attempted a blackmailing maneuver against the Soviets. Cordell Hull had declared at his press conference that the Soviet-Polish question was being discussed in detail in Washington.

Spanish Vessel Sunk

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—A Spanish ship that left the port of Cadiz on January 2, sank in the Strait of Gibraltar today, according to a report from Madrid. Of her crew 16 persons were rescued.

NAVAL AIR UNITS CONTINUE RAIDS

Enemy Bases at Makin, Tarawa, Abemama Isles And Borgen Bay Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 6.—Imperial Naval Air Units, which had valiantly raided the enemy airfields at Makin Island on December 29 last year, again stormed enemy positions and airfields on the same island on the night of January 4 in defiance of heavy anti-aircraft fire of the enemy. In this attack, several enemy military establishments were blasted while one place was set ablaze. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Tarawa Foe Also Hit
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 6.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force attacked enemy airfields and ground positions on Tarawa Island on the night of January 4 when they blasted runways and other installations at the airfield. A large fire was caused at one enemy position. The Japanese raiders returned safely to their bases.

Abemama Island Raided
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 6.—On the night of January 4, Sea Eagles of the Japanese Naval Units launched a surprise raid on the enemy airfield on Abemama Island in the Gilbert Group. Combatting the enemy counter-attacks, they blasted and set ablaze several enemy positions. No damage was suffered by our side.

Borgen Bay Base Hit
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 6.—Imperial Naval Air Units attacked enemy ground positions in the area of Borgen Bay, New Britain Island, on the night of January 3. In this attack five places of the enemy position were blasted while one other place was set ablaze. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Bitter Battles Raging

The third year of the War of Greater East Asia is the year when the enemy's counter-offensive in the Southwestern Pacific area will be thoroughly smashed in order to realize a final victory.

The enemy efforts to capture New Guinea and New Britain islands have been intensified, and a decisive battle around these two islands now looms. The Imperial Headquarters, yesterday, announced that about one division of enemy forces had landed at Cape Gumbi, New Guinea, and that Japanese Army Air Units, in smashing raids, succeeded in inflicting serious damages on the enemy transports and landing forces.

At the same time, in the area north of Finschhafen, Japanese Forces which have been bravely fighting there since the latter part of September last year, are smashing the persistent enemy, and are adjusting their position west of Kalasa.

In the period from the latter part

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

Manchoukuo to Boost War Material Output

Domei

HSINKING, January 5.—The year 1944 will witness a further boosting in the production of important war materials in Manchoukuo, Government authorities declared today in clarifying the production increase policy for this year.

According to plans, the coal mines throughout Manchoukuo will be able to turn out much greater quantities of coal compared with last year's result and progressive measures will be initiated.

They pointed out there was an average of 10 per cent increase recorded in December of last year in the output of Manchoukuo's coal mines with some mines attaining as much as 20 to 30 per cent increase.

Copper production will also show a further increase this year, the authorities said disclosing that in last year's output, this indispensable ore increased several times over the production of the year before due to the establishment of a fixed period for increased production as well as the subsidy system.

With the initiation plan ready for enforcement, they predicted that aluminum production for this year will be also greatly increased.

MANPOWER DEARTH MENACES AMERICA

West Coast Is Facing Big Crisis; Cripples Industry, Agriculture

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—A United Press survey shows that the United States industry and agriculture will continue to face a drastic manpower shortage this year, with the West Coast, particularly the San Francisco area, being the most critically affected, it is reported from Washington.

Reports from war production centers indicate that there will be little possibility of easing the manpower shortage situation until the the end of the war. The siutation in the West Coast, which is already tight, will grow more intense as increased activity in the Pacific war zones will shove additional burdens on the Americans.

The reasons for the manpower shortage, according to Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, is traceable to the acute housing lack which continues to exist owing to a dearth of adequate funds and other snags.

On being asked if the national service or labor draft would solve the impending crisis in the West Coast, McNutt reportedly said that it would be effective only if housing, transportation and other essential living facilities were made available.

It was also reported that Pacific coast warplane plants need at least an additional 30,000 workers during the next six months.

The farm labor situation appears to be equally acute with a serious lack of manpower seen for the coming harvest season, while certain highly specialized industrial occupations also face difficulties.

These labor shortages have affected virtually every part of the country with little chance for relief, it was revealed.

Bares Emergency Step

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—United States Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes announced today that the Government has been forced to resort to emergency measures in order to solve the present critical oil shortage, according to dispatches from Washington. Ickes' statement follows:

"In order to increase the oil supply for the general public, restrictions will be eased with regard to the use of absolutely necessary materials for production of crude oil, natural gas and mineral oil. There may be no direct increase in the amount of oil production, but it will be of some service in ameliorating the present decrease in the rate of production."

U.S. Rail Disputes Not Settled Yet

(Continued from Page 1)

General George Marshall.

A United Press dispatch quoted the St. Petersburg Times article as follows:

"General Marshall secretly announced that as a result of the recent strikes the European war would be prolonged by at least six months. However, by New Year's eve the general public was aware of the source of the announcement.

"Likewise, last week, Justice James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, declared that the United States war casualties will probably reach 400,000, but immediately the whole nation knew that he had made the statement.

"In connection with the Marshall statement, it is said that the 20 or more reporters who were present at the interview declared that Marshall's words were the strongest ever heard from an U.S. officer."

The St. Petersburg Times article was immediately quoted in all the papers throughout the nation causing indignation in the labor world. A United Press dispatch disclosed that William Green, President of the A. F. of L., declared that the present state of affairs could not be tolerated any longer and issued the following statement:

"General Marshall is endeavoring to place the blame of the recent strikes on the labor unions, but the prolongation of the disputes was due mainly to the incapability and incompetence of the Government authorities. Moreover, actually there existed absolutely no danger of the labor disputes becoming critical. The imbroglio had reached the critical stage only because the responsible authorities had tried to settle at one ruthless stroke the trouble that had been brewing for over 15 months."

It is only natural that strong demands were voiced by the political circles for an investigation into Marshall's statement, but the Truman Committee, showing apprehension over the magnification of the ticklish incident, unanimously decided to withhold any investigation into the matter, it was revealed.

As the causes of these political and labor complications in the United States are deeply rooted, the tendency is strong that similar disputes will arise in the future. Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is reported to have lamented the present state of affairs in the United States by declaring, "It is beyond me to see how we can win a war while fighting among ourselves."

MacArthur Promised 'Warm' Reception If He Ever Returns to Philippines Soil

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA

The Filipinos are determined to receive American General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Philippines not with a warm welcome, but with a continuous heavy rain of bombs, shells and bullets, if he dares to step again on Philippine soil.

Recent press reports from Buenos Aires reveal that the "predominant ambition of General MacArthur, now Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, is to return to the Philippine Islands." I am sure, he must be eagerly longing for the time when he can enjoy again in the Philippines the modern physical comforts of life, which he had during the pre-war days at the expense of the Filipino people. But MacArthur should know, and the whole world should know too, that such a time will never come, because the Filipinos are determined to crush the American General, in case he ventures to come back to the Philippines.

Before the outbreak of the current war, the now General MacArthur was the military adviser to the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. For six years, since the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935 until the outbreak of the war in 1941, MacArthur held that unimportant and useless, but well-paid position.

I say unimportant and useless position, because during the six years in which he was the military adviser of the Philippine President, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was not able to organize a well-trained army. The soldiers that came out of the training camps were utterly inefficient and lacking in fighting spirit and technique. Majority of them did not even know how to operate the simple American rifle.

Lacks Military Knowledge

These unsatisfactory results are a clear index of the mediocre military ability of MacArthur, whom the clever and high-sounding American propaganda had extolled on the pedestal of international fame, which the American General does not deserve a bit. The poor military bearing of the Filipino soldiers in Bataan is an eloquent proof of MacArthur's lack of knowledge of military education and technique.

The money of the Commonwealth of the Philippines was wasted uselessly and in vain due to the carelessness or lack of military ability of the American officer. High sums were spent without achieving satisfactory results. The military organization of the Philippine Commonwealth was a complete and total failure.

The counter-offensive of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific is now entrusted to MacArthur, the same man who was responsible for the utter failure of the army organization in the Philippines. What is to be expected from the military operations of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific? Naturally and logically, another grandiose military catastrophe. President Franklin Roosevelt committed a gross mistake, when he appointed MacArthur as the Commander-in-Chief in the Southwestern Pacific and rely on him as regards the anti-Axis counter-offensive in that area.

Even during the American regime in the Philippines, there was discontent and indignation regarding the position of MacArthur as military adviser to the Philippine Government. This ill feeling was due to the fact that the American military officer was receiving the highest pay in the Philippines, in spite of the fact that he was occupying a relatively useless position. His allowances or "per diems" surpassed various times the salary of the President, the highest elective officials of the Philippine Government. The American officer received these high sums at the expense of the Filipino people.

With the various thousands of pesos given monthly to MacArthur, he could naturally manage to live a kingly life with all the modern physical comforts. Mr. and Mrs. MacArthur had their own Chinese cook to prepare their sumptuous meals. They had their own beautiful limousines and magnificent residence. In brief, the American officer was provided with the best available means to enjoy the best that the Philippines could give and afford.

Will Crush MacArthur

Now perhaps MacArthur is ardently desiring and anxiously longing for these things again. So his predominant ambition is to return to the Philippine Islands. But he should know that the Filipino people realize now that his position as military adviser to the Commonwealth of the Philippines was an enormous and heavy burden to the public purse of the Filipino people. They do not want that history shall repeat itself. They condemn strongly that unjust, unfair and unreasonable pre-war situation. Therefore, they are now ever ready to crush any attempt of MacArthur to invade the islands.

Moreover, what deeply enraged and angered the Filipino people was the fact that MacArthur abandoned the forces under his command to their own fate in Bataan and Corregidor, precisely in the critical moments when they badly needed his guidance. He fled from the Philippines and deliberately shirked duty and responsibility. He deserted 100,000 Filipino officers and men in the battlefield of Bataan, and consequently, betrayed the Filipino people.

In view of this fact, the Filipinos saw clearly the true attitude of MacArthur toward the Filipino people. In order to save his own life, he completely disregarded the interests and welfare of the Filipino people. The present-day Filipinos consider MacArthur as a traitor and deserter. So the American General should know that he shall not be welcomed with open arms in the Philippine Islands.

Furthermore, the Filipinos are ever alert to defend the territorial integrity of the independent Republic of the Philippines. They are determined to smash any attempt of foreign invasion of the islands. They will never permit American imperialism to be implanted again in the Philippines.

Therefore, MacArthur must know that he shall not be received in the Philippines with a warm welcome as a hero, but with a continuous heavy rain of bombs, shells and bullets as an undesirable criminal, because the Filipinos consider him as a traitor, a deserter and the enemy of their freedom, and they do not want that he shall again enjoy modern physical comforts at their expense. Besides, his military ability is not sufficient to carry out a counter-offensive on a large scale to enable him to reach the Philippine Islands.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

and Kuomintang-Communist coalition all had Anglo-American background. Thus, it was the Euro-American interference in the affairs of East Asia that brought on the Sino-Japanese conflict.

History shows, therefore, that Sino-Japanese antagonism can never be brought to an end if Japan and China continue to fight within East Asia. The Sino-Japanese antagonism is so complex that it cannot be liquidated unless the forces acting upon East Asia from the outside are done away with. This requires that the various nations of East Asia which have been markedly harmed by outside forces should unite and work for the overthrow of such forces.

The War of Greater East Asia being fought by the allies joined together by the Greater East Asia Declaration bears just such an historic significance. Thus, there can be no solution of the China problem or independence of the East Asiatic nations without victory in the war. Greeting the New Year of decisive war we renew our determination to fight through to victory.

NAVAL AIR UNITS CONTINUE RAIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

of September last year to the present, it is announced that the enemy lost about 17,000 men. In New Britain, Imperial Units at Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester are repeating attacks on the enemy forces that had landed in these areas.

Viewing the past developments, it is evident that the enemy is relying in its vast strength, and is continuing large-scale counter-offensives in complete disregard for its losses. A review of recent developments in various war zones in the Southwestern Pacific area follows:

1. Cape Gumbi Area:

Early in the morning of January 2, enemy transports escorted by planes arrived off Cape Gumbi, and at about 6 a.m. one enemy division began to land. Upon receipt of this news, Japanese Air Units instantly rose to attack them. The Japanese inflicted severe losses on the foe. Later the same day, Japanese planes clashed with more than 10 P-30's over the sea off Madan and put them to flight. Following that, attacks were made on small-sized enemy and landing forces in that area. In this engagement, the Japanese shot down four enemy planes (one unascertained) and set ablaze one small transport. Furthermore, serious damages were inflicted upon the enemy landing forces.

In this battle, the Japanese suffered the loss of four planes. In the night of the same day, Imperial Army planes again attacked enemy landing units and barges in the neighborhood of Cape Gumbi, and despite heavy gunfire from enemy anti-aircraft artillery and machine guns, they managed to sink or set ablaze three enemy barges, while several places on land were smashed. All the Japanese planes returned safely. Since then, the Imperial Army Air Units have been blasting enemy positions.

2. Area North of Finschhafen:

In the area north of Finschhafen, Japanese Forces have been valiantly fighting now for about 100 days against a numerically superior enemy force equipped with artillery and tank units. The enemy attacked Lakona on December 15 and Wandogai on December 22. Japanese land forces in close co-operation with the air units, attacked the foe, despite their inferior strength, and are now adjusting their formations and positions in the district northwest of Kalasa.

Since the latter part of September last year up to the present, the damages inflicted on the enemy in this area totaled about 16,000 men. Japanese loss was about 3,000 dead and wounded.

In these battles, the United States forces are using about one division and a half of Australian troops.

This area is mountainous and is covered with dense jungles, thus rendering fighting extremely difficult. To such a district the United States has sent Australian troops, and among officers and men has arisen deep resentment and dissatisfaction.

3. Western New Britain Area:

Enemy units appeared off Cape Merkus with powerful warships and transports on December 15, but Japanese Air Units immediately carried out attacks and sank most of them. A part of the enemy force barely managed to reach Cape Merkus, Pilelo and Arawe.

On December 16 and 17, the enemy repeatedly tried to send reinforcements, suffering serious sacrifices of ships and men, and succeeded in landing about three to four battalions of troops. Then, on December 26, the enemy landed about one division of troops near Cape Gloucester. But Japanese defense units in that area, though numerically inferior, resisted the powerful enemy force, and fierce fighting is still developing.

In the Cape Merkus district, Japanese units recaptured the Arawe airfield on December 25, after hand-to-hand fighting, and are continuing their attacks on the landed enemy force. Also, in the neighborhood of Cape Gloucester, Japanese Units attacked the enemy and fierce fighting is still in progress.

On January 3, the Japanese regained the Triangle Mountain, but the enemy, with overwhelming land, air and sea forces, concentrated its entire fighting strength and regained it in the evening of January 3. Since then a fierce battle has been raging.

Welles Denounces Anti-Axis War Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

ington, expecting further political complications in the United States this year, writes as follows:

Face Severe Trial

"In the coming year, the people of the United States will suffer the severest trial they have ever experienced. But judging from the results of the past 12 months, it is inconceivable that the members of both Houses of Congress will respect the structure of absolute national unity in discussing State affairs. Even Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives is anxious on this point. It is also said that President Roosevelt is intending to replace the slogan of 'New Deal' with a new one 'War and Peace.' The productivity in the United States is ever increasing, the Staff Office of the United States Army is efficient, and other officers and men are brave; yet, there is weakness in the United States. There is anxiety that the fierce political conflicts may bring destructive effects on the war efforts of the United States. How can the coming severe trial be borne without the unity of the people?"

Of course, behind such political conflicts in the United States is the coming presidential election. With the rumor that General Douglas MacArthur will become a presidential candidate and other reports, the whole nation is already in the spirit of presidential election.

As Republican candidates, Wendell Willkie, Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York and others are mentioned by the magazine Fortune in its January issue. Yet the observation that Roosevelt will be elected as long as the war lasts is very strong.

Monetary Donation Made by Baron Sato To Build Juntendo Medical College Here

In practical embodiment of the ideals fostered through four generations devoting themselves for the cause of medical science, Baron Tatsujiro Sato, head of the Juntendo Hospital, will establish a medical college with funds of ¥1,000,000 of his own personal contribution.

The establishment of the college will also be keeping with the urgent and vital mission imposed on the medical world today to fulfill the pressing call in the fields of military medical service, the assurance of the well-being of the peoples of Greater East Asia and the maintenance of health for the people at home.

The Juntendo Hospital was founded 100 years ago by Taizen Sato, who formulated the family tradition of medical service based on the three principles of therapeutics, research and the training of young aspirants for the medical profession. The will of the founder has been handed down through the following generations, with strict adherence to the first two principles as well as aid given secretly to many who were deemed worthy of assistance in their efforts in the field of medicine.

Baron Sato had envisaged the establishment of a medical university, but the pressing needs of time and the obstacle of material shortage and such had caused him to change his plans to the establishment of a medical college. He had refused all outside contributions in his firm determination to bring the college into being of his own independent efforts.

The fervent desire on his part to be of service to the nation in her need moved the authorities to approve the application for the establishment of the Juntendo Medical College. With the permit granted on December 8 last year, the school is scheduled to open in April with an enrollment of 50 students for the first class.

The college buildings are planned to be constructed in the future at Koganei and at Ochanomizu, but for the initial class a part of the buildings of the Sato Girls' School of Arts will be used for the purpose. Experimental work will be conducted in one of the structures belonging to the hospital.

Indonesians Donate to Army

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 5.—Indicating that all strata of the Indonesian population are defense conscious, 60 horse cart drivers at Barat, a small town in East Java, recently established a communal savings box wherein they put a portion of their daily earnings as a contribution toward bolstering the home defense army. The drivers are also giving free rides to members of the families of soldiers in the defense army.

Nippon Times

The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 368.
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigandori,
Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 4146

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2113

The Model 75 J Addresser
can print a different
address with each turn
of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
(3460)

Play the Drums
In Your Own Orchestra

Get your musical friends together and organize your own orchestra. Add a Ludwig Trap Drum outfit and make your own dance music. Come in to-day and talk it over.

H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel. Ginza (57) 1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

TO LET
ASHIYA

Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants.
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill
Basement of Osaka Bldg.
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
6 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo